addison housing crisis discussed

By PEGGY HEWES

The Addison County Housing Association (ACHA) held a press conference Monday, October 15, to highlight three aspects of the housing crisis which has developed in Addison County in the past six months. Reverend Wallace Anderson acted as the main spokesman for the group.

The problem of the scarcity of mobile home sites was discussed. Mobile homes are popular among low income families. Reverend Anderson explained the effects of the recently updated zoning laws on trailers, particularly in terms of proper placement of septic systems. He also outlined the great difficulties and expense experienced by OEO in helping displaced families find new trailer sites.

Reverend Anderson concluded that "environmental concern must be balanced with concern for people who need a place to live." He stated that the communities should face up to the problem, and suggested establishment of municipally owned and operated trailer parks.

The second aspect of the housing crisis concerns the Vermont State Housing Authority. The ACHA pointed out the lack of Addison County or low income representation on the Housing Authority board. It charged that the Authority's policy regarding the placement of families in rent-subsidized units was too select.

Reverend Anderson called for consultation between the Housing Authority and "grass-roots" organizations, such as ACHA, before decisions are made which concern low income families. He further maintained that the ACHA and similar organizations should "monitor the standards of rental units."

The third subject discussed at the press conference concerned the Farmers Home Administration (FHA). As of January 1973, many of the FHA's programs have been discontinued, including self-help building programs, subsidized interest rates, and interest credit. Although FHA continues to make loans, they are no longer accessible to the fixed-income, high-risk person whose need is the most desperate.

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chester liebs: strip architecture

By GINNI LEIGH

Chester Liebs presented a lecture and slide show Thursday, October 18, on the development of the contemporary architectural environment. The lecture was sponsored by Environmental Quality.

Mr. Liebs teaches courses on the environment and architecture at the University of Vermont. He is also the Senior Historical Preservationist for the Vermont Division of Historical Sites, which he calls the "environmental agency for the man-made environment."

The theme of Liebs' lecture was strip development and current commercial architecture, in which the building itself acts as an advertisement. This type of building, used by MacDonald's, Colonel Sanders, and gas stations, has an average life expectancy of only fifteen years, and is built with obsolescence in mind.

A recurring theme in the lecture was that the greatest impetus for this type of architecture has been the increased use of the automobile.

Liebs explained that poured concrete was the first important modern construction material, which came into use in the second decade of the 1900's. This cast-in-place concrete was used in building new structures to accomodate the automobile. It was most commonly used in the construction of bridges.

Formerly, these structures were designed according to classical architectural styles. By 1925, a flowing futuristic style had developed, which portrayed a feeling of motion. Concrete was easily molded, making it an ideal construction material for this fluid, streamlined architectural style.

In the late 1930's, the same sort of futuristic style was seen in the architecture at the New York World's Fair. Inspired by science fiction, the buildings were made of concrete blocks which were put together to give a sense of speed and motion. Liebs' example of this type of building was that of a monumental Greyhound bus depot.

Futuristic Style

According to Liebs, this futuristic style was inspired by two new aspects of American life. One was the growing impact of the automobile, and the other was a strong reaction to the Depression. The new architecture expressed a feeling of hope for the future, and a turning away from the distresses of the past.

The early 1900's saw the beginning of the use of tin or sheet metal, and an expansion in the size of glass surfaces on buildings. Tin was used in buildings as early as 1860, but only for structural purposes.

He said that with the advent of sheet tin, corporations began to adopt a standard

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the MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

volume LXIX number 5 thursday, october 25, 1973
entered as second-class matter in middlebury, vermont 05753

a breakfast for champions

By NATHANIEL FORBES

Dean of the College Dennis O'Brien explained and defended the College administration's proposal to assume ownership and control of Middlebury fraternities at a breakfast meeting on the Bread Loaf campus on Saturday , October 13.

The breakfast and discussion, hosted by O'Brien was for current presidents of the active chapters of the fraternities and for national representatives of those houses.

Attending the meeting in the Blue Parlor at the Bread Loaf campus were the national representatives and the active chapter heads; Gordon Perine, Director of Alumni Relations and Placement; James Ross, Business Manager; Tim Carey, Associate Dean of Students; and O'Brien.

O'Brien began the discussion after the meal with opening remarks and a statement of the College position regarding fraternities.

O'Brien began the discussion after the meal with opening remarks and a statement of the College position regarding fraternities.

O'Brien said that he did not think that the Administration had a "deep fundamental disagreement with you gentlemen," referring to the fraternity representatives. He saw a "broad area" in which the administration and the fraternities could agree.

He stated that he was operating on two assumptions in the discussion: 1) that everyone attending the breakfast was there to "save fraternities," and 2) that "we are talking about fraternities circa 1973 to '74."

O'Brien emphasized three points of agreement in his remarks.

First, he assumed that the fraternities "will become coeducational," based on the recommendation of the Community Council during the last academic year. That recommendation provided that women be given the same treatment and privileges as men if women joined a fraternity.

Second, he assumed that "we are not talking about selective organizations." He noted that the fraternities were not selective "in fact" at the present time. He said that the College did not want them to remain selective "in principle" in the future.

O'Brien read aloud the first two paragraphs of the report of the Student Forum Working Group on fraternities, pertaining to the selectivity issue, as an example of the agreement between the College and the fraternities.

Thirdly, he said that the College intended to "support all activities as they are now" in the houses. He saw "no detectable difference" between the present system of fraternities and the system the College was proposing, with respect to the living conditions and social activities sponsored by the frats. He said that the College intended to encourage, for example, the idea of student maintenance of the fraternity kitchens.

O'Brien then moved to an examination of the points of disagreement between the administration and the fraternities. He said that the basic question at issue was who should have legal responsibility for the fraternities.

He repeated several times his feeling that at present there is "no effective, immediate, ongoing structure of accountability" for the fraternities. He felt that the alumni presidents of the houses were too distant to be effective in their supervision of the houses.

He also pointed out that the Trustees of the College had given the administration permission to (take care of maintaining the fraternities). Although he said the College felt badly about going into someone else's house, he was skeptical that a system of fraternity accountability to the alumni presidents would suffice as a new structure of responsibility.

He concluded by saying that it would be "very difficult for us to compromise" on the subject of "legal responsibility."

In the discussion which followed, there appeared to be several more areas of contention than O'Brien had anticipated.

On the subject of selectivity, Russell

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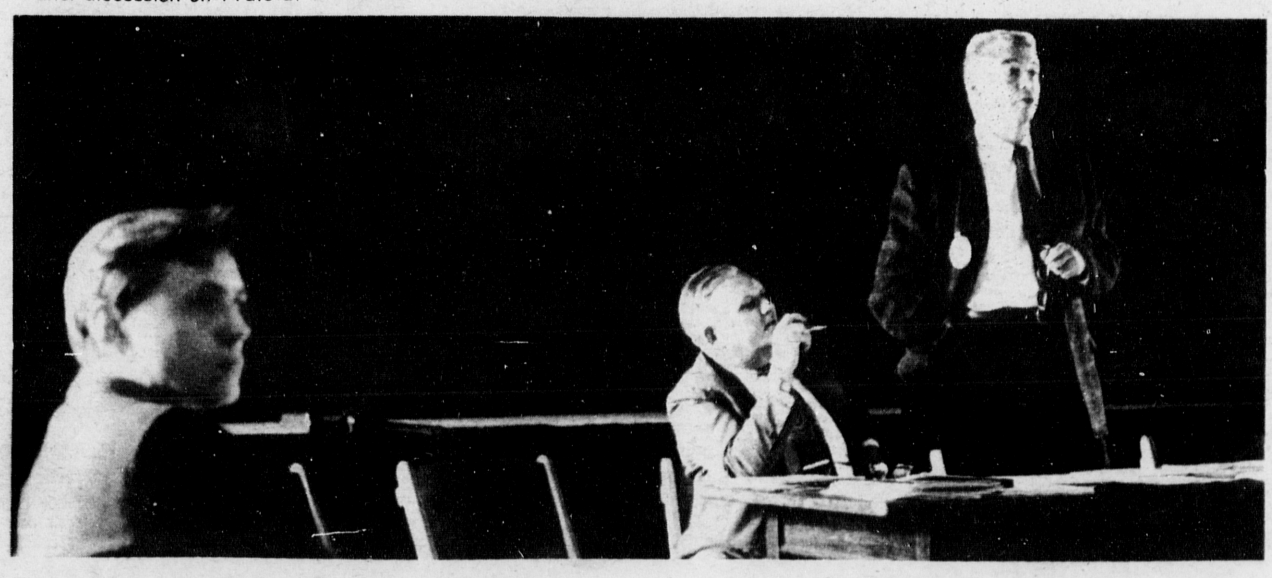
Panel discussion on Frats at Breadloaf



manpower planning board discusses high unemployment costs

By PEGGY HEWES

The Ancillary Manpower Planning Board met Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, with most of the major Addison County employers and some area legislators. The meeting was called to discuss "the high cost of unemployment in Addison County."

The meeting began with comments by each of the employers concerning their projected employment needs, the local availability of needed skills, in state vs. out-of state hiring, and their use of job training programs.

Employer needs ranged from Johnson Lumber Company's demand for unskilled, easily available labor to Cartwell's Sales and Service's need of highly-trained precision mechanics, who are usually not available in this area.

In spite of this divergence, several prevailing trends and attitudes emmerged. No one foresaw any substantial growth or increased hiring, many pleading the excuse of "auterity programs." In fact, Mr. Ralph Eaton, representing the College, said that many retiring employees would probably not be replaced.

High turnover was a common complaint. Simons Precision maintains that their greatest turnover is among women employees. Among those who discussed it, the consensus was against hiring college graduates, except as seasonal help, since they are more likely to move on. A spokesman for Polymers plastics factory said that they would hire the man without a degree because "he is more suitable to machine work."

Most employees are sought and found locally. However, Vermont Public Service, Agway, and Cartmell's go outside the state for workers, because of training and hiring policies, or because those with the required skills cannot be found here.

Several employers complimented the Vocational School and expressed a desire to place students from the school in job slots, especially in mechanics work. However, it seems that few placements have been made so far.

Standard Register prefers to train all their employees themselves, and Simons Precision is interested in establishing a nucleus training program within the plant.

At this point, Mr. Gerald Mottram of the Vocational School indicated that no vocational school in Vermont is likely to be training people in the service professions, such as plumbing and electronics. Control of this type of training and licensing has been taken over by the labor unions and their apprentice programs.

Mr. Mottram then expressed desire to know what the Vocational School can do to help both employers and the unemployed. No answers were forthcoming.

When questioned about unemployment level in Addison County, Mr. Alden Horton, moderator of the meeting, answered that it was in the range of 5-7%, one half of which are rural 21-50 year olds with few or no skills. A small percent of these are on Welfare.

John Graham, County Developer at OEO, countered a complaint about "welfare bums" by saying it is **not** Welfare people but the working poor who have the greatest employment problems. Too often, the men can find only marginal or seasonal employment, which is not enough to live on. The immediate solution to this is to get jobs for the women in these families in order to come up with a adequate family income.

Related to the welfare issue was the wide-spread concern over workers' "lack of motivation," which was believed to be a main cause of unreliability, incompetence, and scarcity of employees.

Mr. Geoff Cobden, social worker at the Department of Social Welfare and President of the Addison County Community Action Group, pointed out that lack of motivation might actually be a "lack of social skills," which is often evident among low income, inexperienced, and poorly-educated workers.

He concluded that job training programs should concentrate not only on developing technical skills, but social skills as well. Mr. Cobden also mentioned the failure of the State Personnel Deparment to respond to many local people.

Professor Michael Claudon offered a scholar's analysis of the unemployment problem. Prior to the "war on poverty," no one "did their homework" to determine exactly where skilled workers were needed. As a result , there has been useless training in some fields and little in others, namely mechanics and electronics.

Therefore, Professor Claudon recommended that Addison County do some "homework" and then design training programs and vocational schools accordingly. Unfortunately, he could not suggest a way to circumvent the unions' monopoly on service profession licenses.

Following were congratulations from several legislators to employers and program representatives for their interest and initiative in examining the unemployment problem. The meeting adjourned, with much having been said, and little decided.

second sex conference to be held

Middlebury will hold its second annual Conference on Human Sexuality on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, November 1-3. Organized by the Student Sex Information Service, the Conference will feature Dr. Alan Medoff, an internist, and Dr.'s Joelle Bunting and Noel Galen, both psychiatrists.

The emphasis of this year's Conference will be on the psychological aspects of human sexuality. Last year, the Conference sought to explore sexual variations. The participants included a number of homosexuals of both genders, two pre-operative transsexuals (males in the process of changing their sex), a physician, a gynecologist, and a psychiatrist.

The participants in the 1973 Conference have decided to forego a lecture format in favor of a series of informal seminars and panel discussions, hoping to increase community involvement. In addition to the three physicians, a number of Middlebury students and faculty members will act as discussion leaders and panel members.

The Conference will begin Thursday in Munroe Faculty lounge at 8:00 p.m. with a panel discussion on "pre-marital Sex, Promiscuity, and Permissiveness." Three successive seminars will be held in the same lounge on Friday.

The first seminar will be held from 1-2:-5 p.m. and will discuss "The Dynamics of Sexual behavior of College Students." The second, from 2:30-3:30, will explore "Sexual Intimacy." The last seminar, to be held from 3:45 to 5:00 p.m., will deal with the topic "Masculinity-Feminity."

The Conference will conclude with a brunch at 9 a.m. Saturday morning in Proctor Lounge.

Dr. Medoff, who participated in last year's Conference, is currently Professor of Human Sexuality and Director of Student Health Services at Fairleigh Dickinson University, New Jersey. He graduated from Columbia University and New York Medical College.

Dr. Galen, who was also involved in the 1972 Conference, graduated from Middlebury College and received his M.D. at the University of Vermont. Currently, he is an assistant Professor of Psychiatry at New York Medical College and a Diplomat of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.

Background information was not available on Dr. Bunting.

In discussing the philosophy behind the Conference, Dr. Medoff said that he hoped to put human sexuality on a level more immediate to students' lives.

"Last year," he said, "the purpose was to acquaint students with facets of sexuality they perhaps knew very little about. This year, we hope to make it more personal. That's why the seminar format is so important; we'll be discussing subjects that touch students more directly. And we'd like to give them as much opportunity to respond and participate as possible."

women's health center established

The Southern Vermont Women's Center Inc. is a non-profit organization being established to provide professional medical care to women at a cost they can afford.

Initially the center will focus on the care of women's reproductive systems, since women of childbearing and post-childbearing age must receive preventative, as well as crisis health services.

The services will include gynecological exams, pap smears, breast exams, venereal disease testing and treatment, diagnosis and treatment of vaginal infections, birth control methods, pregnancy testing, objective counseling on alternatives of unplanned pregnancy, early pregnancy termination, and health information and education.

Some women in the Rutland area are not being reached by the present medical facilities. Out of the 913 children born in Rutland in 1970, 182 received no pre-natal care before the fifth month, and 9 received no pre-natal care at all.

In 1970, 435 cases of gonorrhea were reported in Vermont. Best estimates are that only 11% of all actual cases are being reported to Vermont health authorities. The Center will provide a location for women who think they have VD to come for confidential tests and treatment.

One third of all women in the United States, who are over 21, have never had a pap smear. Four-fifths of the women who have had a pap smear do not repeat the test at regular intervals.

For women in Vermont with incomes of less than $5000 per year, the chance of dying of cervical/uterine cancer is three times higher than necessary because they cannot afford to get pap smears regularly.

Breast cancer is the largest killer of women between the ages of 35-55. In 1970 eleven women died of breast cancer in Rutland, emphasizing the importance of the Center's plans for programs to reach more women for cancer detection, and to educate women in self-breast examination.

The Southern Vermont Women's Health Center hopes to provide professional medical services to more women by offering health care at one location at a price determined by the woman's ability to pay.

The Southern Vermont Women's Health Center is in its final stage of planning and invites new people to join in making this health facility a reality.

For more information please contact: Chris Anderson, Wallingford-446-3286; Denise Fischer, No. Clarendon-773-6479; Cathy Brooks, Rutland-773-7363; or Gail Johnson, Sherburn-422-3662.

the middlebury campus

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The Middlebury Campus, the student newspaper of Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont, every Thursday of the college year, except during official holidays and examination periods. Opinions expressed in the newspaper do not necessary reflect the official position of the College or the editors. Signed articles, columns, letters, and editorials are the responsibility of the writer.
Editorial and business offices are located in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College. The office telephone number is (802) 388-2813. Address mail to **The Middlebury Campus**, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, 05753. Second class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont.
Subscription rates: $6.00 per year, $3.50 per semester.

new trustees

By KIM REILAND

Elected in Spring 1973 to fill the four vacancies on the Middlebury College Board of Trustees were Albert W. Coffrin and Willard T. Jackson, term trustees, and John Groetzinger, Jr. and Kenneth A. Nourse, alumni trustees,

The 17 man-6 woman board consists of 3 "charter" members who serve until age 70, 6 "alumni" members who are elected for 4 year terms, and 4 "term" trustees who serve for 5 years. Two of the 6 alumni members are chosen from the two most recently graduated classes, and serve 2 years rather than 4. The terms are staggered so that in most cases there are not more than one or two replacements in a given year,

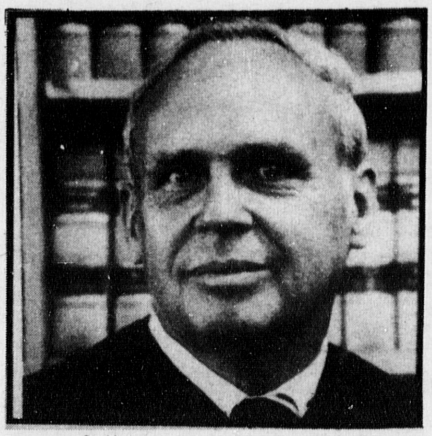
Potential Board members are nominated by the Alumni Council, which then publishes a photo and resume of each candidate in their **Newsletter**. All alumni are sent a ballot.

The classes of '71 through '74 were to vote on the recently graduated nominees, and other alumni chose from a selection of "older" candidates, The persons accumulating the most votes in this general election have their names re-submitted for further consideration by the Alumni Council which makes the final decision.

There is no set selection criterion. Nominations are usually based on an interest in Middlebury, or in higher education in general. Candidates are chosen for many and diverse reasons, including such things as their particular area of expertise and geographic location, relative to Middlebury. It is necessary that the Trustees live reasonably close, because meetings are often held on a monthly basis.

With the exception of the 8 alumni trustees, a Middlebury degree is not a pre-requisite for nomnation, although all but 3 of the present members are alumni.

Trustees receive no compensation or remuneration.

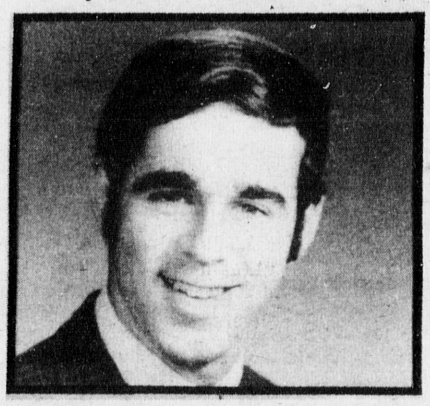


Albert Coffrin

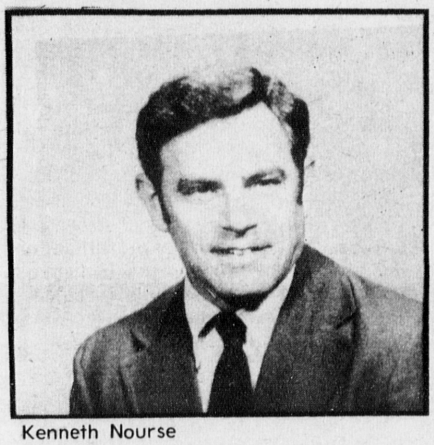
Willard Jackson

Albert W. Coffrin, L.L.B., became a U.S. District Judge for the District of Vermont in 1972. He graduated from Middlebury in 1941 and from Cornell Law School in 1947. He is a member of the American, Vermont, and Chittenden County Bar Associations as well as the American Judicative Society. Middlebury's Assistant to the President, T. Richardson Miner, Jr., describes him as "a prominent Vermonter." Judge Coffrin has four children, one wo graduated from Middlebury in 1972. Two others are presently juniors here, and another graduated from U.V.M. in June.

Elected along with Judge Coffrin to term membership was Willard T. Jackson, a partner in the investement counsel firm of Brundage, Story, & Rose. He holds a BA from Middlebury '51, and an MBA from Columbia Business School '53. He resides with his wife, Martha Belden, Midd '52, and 3 children, in Riverside, Connecticut.



John Groetzinger, Jr.



Kenneth Nourse

John Groetzinger, Jr. was elected as Alumni Trustee by the graduating classes of the past four years. He is in his second year at Cornell Law School, Ithaca, NY. While a student at Middlebury he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He was involved in such activities as the Board of Governors, on which he served as vice-president, WRMC-FM, of which he was News Director, and inter-collegiate athletics in which he participated as a member of the Varsity Golf team.

Mr. Groetzinger distinguished himself scholastically with Honors in his major, Political Science. He was named as a College Scholar and was a semi-finalist in the Rhodes Scholarship competition. He graduated Magna cum laude in 1971.

At Cornell he is a member of the New York State Bar Association and the American Civil Liberties Union. He also chairs the NY State Student Environmental League and is president of the Cornell Environmental Law Society.

Kenneth A. Nourse, from Holden, Massachusetts, was elected by the alumni of 1899-1970. Mr. Nourse graduated from Middlebury in 1952 and is presently employed as the Dean of Admissions at Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He has been a college admissions officer since 1953, when he acted as Assistant Director of Admissions at Clarkson College. In 1957 he worked for a year as Director of Admissions at Rochester Institute of Technology, and then returned to Clarkson as Director until 1965. Since that time he has been employed by W.P.I., acting from 1970-72 as president of the New England Assn. of College Admissions Counselors. He also serves on the board of the Worcester County American Personal Guidance Association.

democrats elect officers

By JILL ROBINSON

The Addison County Democratic Committee met on Tuesday, October 8, in the Middlebury Inn. The primary purpose of the meeting was to elect new officers and county representatives to the state party convention.

Chairman Roy Newton began by explaining the position of the Addison County Democratic Party relative to the Republicans and the state. He said that the party was becoming a "viable force" in a traditionally Republican area.

Newton went on to summarize the Party's local activities of the past two years, and then began the elections.

Roy Newton was re-elected chairman by unanimous vote. Newton thanked the ten voters and commented, "The road's not going to be easy from here on out."

Stan Lazarus was unanimously re-elected vice chairman, and a similar vote re-elected Lynette Anderson as secretary of the Committee.

Because these officers are all from Middlebury, there was some discussion as to whether or not the fourth officer, the treasurer, should also be from Middlebury.

As nobody who was not from Middlebury could be found to run, Judy Rowan of Middlebury was unanimously selected to be treasurer. She will be the only new face among the officers.

Leo Conner and Fay Bond Hinrichs were re-elected to represent the county at the State Democratic Convention.

Newton announced that Governor Salmon would be in Middlebury on December and appointed a committee to organize a function for the Governor's reception.

Judy Rowan announced that there will be a New England Women's Democratic Convention in Boston on November 3rd and 4th which she and another woman from Addison County will attend. All who are interested are welcome.

Leo Conner, the county representative, expressed disgust at the "ridiculously small" showing at a recent County Committee meeting. Even the vice-chairman and the secretary were absent.

Conner said that only eight towns: Bridport, Bristol, Cornwall, Middlebury, New Haven, Orwell, Vergennes, and Whiting were organized. He emphasized that it was essential for the towns to be organized in order for the Democratic party to be a viable force in the County.

Fay Bond Hinrichs, the county's other representative at the state level, reiterated Connor's feeling.

Recognizing the necessity of a broad grass roots support, the group agreed that an effort to organize other towns in Addison County should be begun immediately.

The discussion then turned toward a complaint that power companies could now raise rates without a public hearing.

The following resolution was drafted and passed unanimously:

Be it resolved that no increase in rates be made effective by any public utilities company without due process including public hearings and subsequent approval by the Public Services Board.

The resolution will be forwarded to the Governor's office.

A motion was made to send the governor a resolution supporting the bottle ban. The town of Middlebury has already done so. The motion raised objections with respect to the fact that the Committee also represented the small storekeepers who were against the ban.

This objection caused Leo Conner to express worries that the group present was to small to be respresentative of the Democrats of the entire county. Others questioned the right of the Committee to pass any such resolutions including the one just passed. The question of how broad the powers of the Committee should be remained unresolved, although it was felt that the first resolution was in the general interest and a non-controversial issue, and so could stand as passed.

Although the members of the Committee who were present supported the bottle ban, they felt that they could not pass a resolution on it without more representation and consensus.

The CAMPUS needs typists, proofreaders, layout personnel.

please come talk to us.

the middlebury campus

imperialism and chile

the middlebury campus

By JESSE ISHIKAWA

American imperialism and the current Chilean political situation were the subjects of two REAP-sponsored lectures given October 10. Despite an overdue plane landing which delayed the program, author Michael Klare and economist Andrew Zimbalist spoke to an audience of about 30 in Proctor Lounge.

Departing from his prepared text in order to conserve time, Klare began with an account of the history and nature of what he called "United States imperial strategy" since 1945.

Klare asserted that postwar American strategy was "aimed at controlling as much of the world as it could "—particularly Latin America, Western Europe, and ex-colonies of disintegrating European empires. Control, he said, was exerted "through intermediaries, overseas companies, and local oligarchies," and rested on the assumption that "if there'd ever be a war, it'd be a thermonuclear war, and we'd win it."

The usual methods of control, he said, proved ineffective against guerilla warfare in Vietnam during the Kennedy Administration. "Kennedy's advisors — most of whom are now liberals — were really freaked out, because this became a threat to American global hegemony." American learned, he said, that "it was not able to impose its will on the people of Vietnam."

Perceiving the vulnerability of American power, Klare said that the Nixon Administration has had to develop a new foreign policy "menu" to gain control over other nations. Because "the American people won't tolerate another Vietnam," Klare said, the United States is looking for methods of control other than physical domination.

One such method Klare described was "the use of mercenaries." The United States, he said, "owns or subsidizes all the police forces in Latin America." He further claimed that a training base in Texas instructed "death squads" in "blowing-up-people-in-a-house-type-training." Other methods of maintaining American influence, he said, included the use of American naval power.

Klare also alleged that the CIO was working with the CIA to "indoctrinate" labor unions in Latin America. "And when indoctrination fails, we have right-wing death squads which will move in and exterminate them."

Andrew Zimbalist, son of television G-man Efrem Zimbalist, Jr., spoke on the current situation in Chile, giving particular attention to alleged American involvement in the recent military coup which saw the death of Salvador Allende.

While acknowledging that the margin of Allende's 1969 victory at the polls was "very small," Zimbalist noted that Allende inherited a dragging economy burdened with a slow growth rate, inequal income distribution, and low agricultural output. The situation was aggravated, he said, because American multi-national corporations in Chile "were always taking more money out of Chile than they put in."

Zimbalist called Allende's program "an anti-imperialist and anti-monopolist struggle." Because the conservatives in Chile's Congress were disorganized, he claimed that the program worked "very successfully" during Allende's first year and a half. The program's main elements included nationalization of foreign industries, massive building programs, and income redistribution. Zimbalist admitted that, although the unemployment rate dropped sharply, Allende's policies generated substantial inflation. Later in his speech, however, he switched his stance and placed the blame for inflation on the Right.

These policies ran into trouble, Zimbalist said, when the Right mobilized to "use extralegal means to stop Allende" by organizing owners' associations, terrorist groups, and other "petit bourgeois groups."

Zimbalist accused the United States of heavy involvement in the deterioration and ultimate collapse of the Allende regime. "There is lots of circumstantial evidence pointing to United States intervention," he said, citing reports which claimed that the U.S. was involved in Chile's black market, and that American Navy ships were patrolling the waters around Santiago several days before the coup. He also said that while the United States made drastically large cuts in the amount of foreign aid to Chile after 1969, it kept the level of aid to Chile's military relatively constant.

Drawing from "isolated reports" trickling out of Chile, Zimbalist pieced together a picture of "mass purgins and mass executions." Blasting the present leaders as "fascists," he declared that "they're even using napalm." Basing his figures on what he claimed were doctors' reports, Zimbalist said that estimates put the number of dead at anywhere between 20,000 and 50,000. (Newsweek, using information from morticians, quoted its sources as saying that 2,796 had been killed.)

Chile's new government, Zimbalist said, "plans to exercise the same control over the labor force that is in effect in Brazil — which produces a docile, cheap labor force which is very attractive to American business."

He discussed the recent visit of Chile's Foreign Minister Huerta to New York to back this up, saying that the visit was made in order to drum up American reinvestment.

Michael Klare, holder of an M.A. from Columbia, worked as a researcher for SDS during the student strike there in 1968. A member of the North American Congress on Latin America, Klare has written for a number of magazines, including **Liberation**. He is the author of **War Without End.**

Andrew Zimbalist, member of the Union of Radical Political Economists, teaches at Harvard. He was in Chile four days before the coup, studying Allende's economic system.

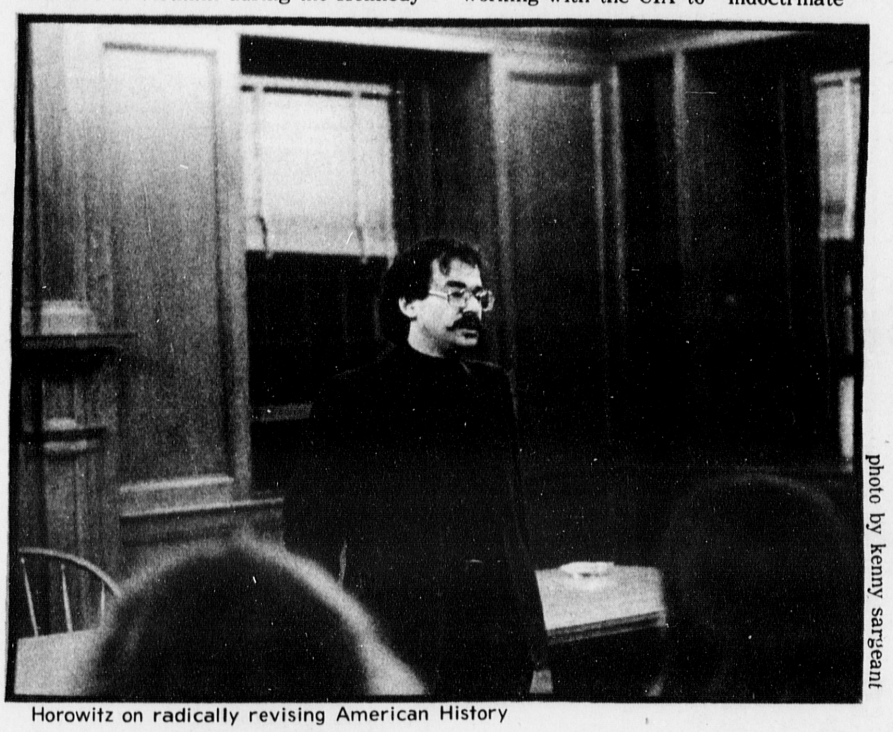


photo by kenny sargeant

Horowitz on radically revising American History

horowitz: history misunderstood

By GARY SLUTSKER

David Horowitz, an editor of **Ramparts** magazine and one of the nation's most prominent revisionist historians, spoke here before an enthusiastic group on Oct. 12. His lecture was entitled "A Radical Review of American History."

According to Horowitz, history today is not properly understood. Seen as it should be, he argues, history becomes a "radicalizing experience."

"A radical view of history is one that begins with a perception based wholly on fact," he said. Using the Vietnam War as an example, Horowitz explained that the true revisionist would view the war as a fulfillment of the American tradition, rather than as an aberration.

Horowitz claimed that the greatest gains in American history have accrued from war. He criticized the country for supporting a false democracy used to expand its frontiers and the range of its economic power. The army, he said, has throughout history acted as "the great democratizer," in enforcing a nation's authority. Horowitz sees the tremendous arms buildup around the world as one of the United States most ludicrous expenditures. He also argued that all American soldiers should be brought home immediately.

But after all the criticism, the mustachioed revisionist offered his solution to the nation's ills. As a revisionist historian, his chief goal is to revise or rewrite traditional views of the American constitution. Horowitz argued that the constitution was originally designed to "avoid popular rule and set up an aristocracy."

He said that true liberation begins with finding out "what is true," but also that he did not foresee any significant changes for at least "a few generations."

Mr. Horowitz's books include **Shakespeare: An Existential View, Marx and Modern Economics,** and **From Yalta to Vietnam.**

flies cluster in rooms

By PROF. DUNCAN McDONALD

Cluster flies, so-called because they are usually found in great masses, are now gathering in college rooms. The flies usually pack together under loose bark on dead trees or logs, or, nowadays, between the rafters and joists of buildings.

When they gather on windows they are trying to escape; they seek a sheltered place where it will be cold — in fact, where it will freeze — in which to spend the winter. It is an accident of human intervention that when they crawl under shingles or around loose-fitting windows, they find themselves suddenly back in summer warmth, and are moved instinctively to seek the proper dark and cool spot.

Cluster flies (technically, **Pollenia rudis**) are, as larvae, parasites of earthworms. Overwintering adults mate in the spring, and the females lay their eggs on suitable soil. With luck, some of the larvae which hatch find their way into earthworms, where they develop in a matter of a few weeks.

There are several broods each summer, but the final brood in the autumn seek out dark, dry places. It may be an accident that they cluster instead of finding individual hiding places. There may simply have been in the past too few suitable overwintering niches in which to remain safely frozen.

These flies are quite harmless, unlike houseflies which look rather like them to the non-etomologist. Houseflies are smaller and brighter and more contrasty in their areas of grey. The latter do carry bacteria and other organisms from the garbage or manure in which they breed to the human foods they love to settle and feed on.

Cluster flies do not seek to settle on either humans or on our food, nor are they ever in contact with material to harbour disease organisms. When you see them on the windows of your room they are trying to escape. Be kind, open the window, and shoo them out.

No building is ever proof by construction against their entry, and yet some buildings are relatively free of them. Apparently some buildings offer attractive sun exposures on their sides and roofs where the flies settle as the days become less warm. If there are crevices near, the flies enter there as the day cools.

The only suggestion I have seen for getting rid of them permanently is to tear down a building they usually frequent and

continued on p. 19

Forum asks for more student voice

By JIM McNAUGHTON

At the Student Forum meeting of October 7, discussion focussed on the governance committees proposed in the Report of the Special Committee on the College.

The Governmental Structure Working Group proposed changed to increase the number of students on the handful of committees which will govern the College if the Report is accepted.

The debate in the Forum centered on matters of principle. One feeling was that student representation on College committees should be the same as that of the faculty and of the administration. Others felt that student representation should be equal to the combined number of faculty and administration committee members.

The key ground for the debate was discussion of the makeup of the "super committee," officially dubbed the Council on Academic Resources and Curriculum (CARC). This committee would be divided into three subcommittees: the Executive Committee, the Review Committee, and the Curriculum Committee.

As proposed in the Report, CARC will have two student members, appointed by the administration on merit of their "academic performance and breadth of intellectual interests."

Nat Forbes proposed that the number of students on the Council equal the combined number of faculty and administration members. The Forum voted 20-8 against this proposal. Members voted instead that six students be seated on the CARC, as compared with the six faculty and five administration members.

The mechanisms and criteria for selection of the student members were considered by all to be inadequate. The Student Forum voted into the proposal that student members of the CARC be elected.

The Forum went on to propose changes for the makeup of the three subcommittees. It voted that the Executive Committee be expanded by the addition of two students to join the twi administration and four faculty representatives in making budget and faculty-staffing decisions.

The Forum asked that two students sit on the Review Committee to supervise the implementation of the Special Committee's curricular proposals. The Report recommended one student seat, as compared with one Dean and four faculty members. The Forum also recommended that a temporary seat on the Review Committee be given to the student chairperson of the advisory council for the department under review.

The Forum voted to leave the number of students seats on the Curriculum Committee at the proposed two.

The Special Committee has proposed that the number of subcommittee members needed to appeal a decision to the CARC be two. The Forum protested this device, which would allow a committee majority to override any one-vote minority, and added the same rider to the Executive Committee proposal.

The Forum declined to take any action on a set of proposals presented by the Fraternities Working Group, because of time limitations and the fact that fraternities would be the main topic of discussion at the meeting of the following week.

Community Council to discuss governance proposal

By CRIS CIOFFI

The Community Council met on Friday, October 12 in Proctor Lounge. Andy Reding chaired the meeting.

Dean O'Brien reported that the subcommittee created to select a five member "fraternity fact-finding commission" will announce their nominations next week.

Assistant Dean Pat Whitney (Student Activities) presented the views of Mr. Cubeta (Academic Vice-President) concerning the Hepburn Zoo Theater Workshop.

According to Mr. Cubeta, the equipment used by the Workshop belongs to Breadloaf and is loaned on an informal basis. He suggested that a specific written agreement be made between Breadloaf and the Workshop, covering responsibility for damage to the equipment. The Community Council will suggest to the Workshop that such a document be formulated.

Pat Whitney also submitted a letter from "Who's Who Among College Students." She asked the Community Council if Middlebury students were interested in participating. The matter was passed on to Student Forum.

She also mentioned the possibility of showing films on the Monday and Tuesday nights of October break, as there is no entertainment scheduled. This was generally felt to be unnecessary.

Dean O'Brien, having met with President Armstrong, offered information on the proposed student-trustee meeting. He suggested that students and trustees meet informally at breakfast on Saturday, October 27, as the trustees will be here the weekend of October 27-30. The Student Forum was asked to assess student interest in such a gathering, which would occur during a College vacation. If only a small number of students will be available that weekend, Dean O'Brien suggested the meeting with the trustees be postponed until sometime in December.

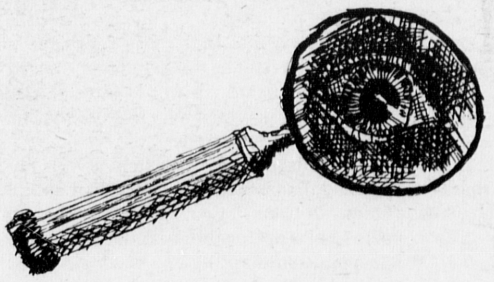
Professor Stanley Bates (Philosophy) reported on an interview he had with Mr. Littlefield concerning the issue of Oral Interpretation at Middlebury. It appears that Mr. Littlefield's opinions on the subject had been misrepresented at the Community Council meeting of October 5th. The erronious information was corrected.

Mrs. Wonnacott asked if the Finance Committee would cover costs incurred in printing the resumes of freshmen Student Forum candidates for distribution to each freshman students. This was necessary because there was no issue of the **Campus** prior to Student Forum freshmen elections. The Finance Committee agreed to finance the printing.

The Community Council received a document from the Student Forum concerning the "Rules of Academic Governance and Organization" proposed in the Special Committee Report. The Student Forum suggested that the composition of the Council on Academic Resources and Curriculum be changed to include six students, and that the mode of selection be changed. Professor Bruce Peterson (Mathematics), chairman of the Special Committee, was present at the meeting. He asked the Community Council to submit the document, with any modifications the Council might make, to the Special Committee for consideration.

Due to lack of time, the Community Council agreed to postpone discussion of the seven points of the Forum proposal until the next meeting.

Oral interpretation in limbo shoplifting penalty questioned



By CRIS CIOFFI

The Community Council met on October 19th in the Munroe Faculty Lounge.

Dean O'Brien opened the meeting with a report from the Special Committee on the College. He said the Special Committee had received the Student Forum proposal on the membership and structure of the Committee on Academic Resources and Curriculum (CARC). The Special Committee informed Dean O'Brien that it will discuss this proposal, but probably not in the near future.

Dean O'Brien, Curtis Viebranz, and Andy Reding announced a list of five nominations to the Fact-Finding Committee on Fraternities. They are: David Ginevan, Assistant Treasurer and Budget Director; Carolyn Leggett Perine, Assistant Director of Admissions; David Stone, Class of 1974; Professor David K. Smith (Economics); and Professor Emeritus Reginald Cook (American Literature).

All but Mr. Smith and Mr. Cook have accepted. They expected to respond within the week.

On Dean' O'Brien's recommendation, the Community Council passed a motion to create a Subcommittee on the Administration of the Community Council. This is a two-member group which will deal solely with the administrative details of matters which come before the Council, specifically those involving constitutions of student organizations. Members appointed to serve on this subcommittee were Pat Whitney and Paul Waterman.

Professor Stanley Bates (Philosophy) reported in detail the history of Oral Interpretation and Debate at Middlebury College. He and David Tatgenhorst had interviewed a number of people connected with the subject.

Those interviewed were: Professor Erie Volkert (Drama); Professor David Littlefield (English); Mr. Paul Cubeta, Academic Vice-President; and James Hurley, Class of 1975 and spokesman for the Oral Interpretation team.

Based on information given by those interviewed, Bates and Tatgenhorst determined that Vice-President Cubeta had made the decision to terminate funding of the speech program at Middlebury. He had done so upon the recommendation of some members of the English department and with the concurrence of some of the now former members of the Oral Interpretation and Debate Teams.

The Oral Interpretation team was allocated $3,500 last year on a one-year phasing-out basis. This year all funds were cut off.

Vice -President Cubeta told Professor Bates that he would be willing to convene the Resources Council to discuss new budget arrangements for the Oral Interpretation team if the Community Council recommended such action.

The Community Council learned that the estimated minimum budget for this year for the Oral Interpretation team was $1,500. This would cover the costs of a series of competitions, including the national competition in Plattsburgh, New York.

The Community Council decided to refer discussion of the matter to the Student Forum, in order to assess student interest in Oral Interpretation.

The Council passed some changes in the handbook concerning noise regulations. It was generally conceded that previous measures as outlined in the handbook were too cumbersome to be effective. The new proposal allows more discretion on the part of the Deans and eliminates the system of three warnings before prosecution. Under the new proposal, the defendant is allowed to appeal his case through the Judicial Council.

Mr. Carl Peabody, director of the College Bookstore, was present for a discussion of the shoplifting penalty. Both the Judicial Council (represented by Dan Somers) and Mr. Peabody are dissatisfied with current penalties for this crime. The penalties are considered too inconsistent and lenient.

During a lengthy discussion, alternative punishments were considered. These included work penalties, monetary fines, and publicizing the names of offenders in the **Campus**.

Mr. Peabody suggested that the minimum penalty be suspension. He felt that neither fines nor a work detail were workable solutions.

He emphasized that suspension should not be based on the convenience of the guilty party— that it should be unequivocal and expeditious. To underline the seriousness of the crime, Mr. Peabody urged that the Judicial Council act consistently, in a legalistic manner, not allowing offenders to "negotiate" with them.

Mr. Peabody expressed approval of the publication of names in the **Campus**. He feels that, in general, the college community is unaware that shoplifting occurs on campus.

Before any action is taken by the Community Council, the suggested penalties will be presented to the Student Forum for ideas and opinions. Following the Forum discussion, it is expected that the Judicial Council will present a formal proposal to change the penalties for shoplifting.

Forum discusses frats with deans

By MARCY LARMON

On Sunday, October 14, the Student Forum met and onec again discussed fraternities. Deans O'Brien, Wonnacott, Carey, and McKinney were present to field questions from the Forum.

The meeting began with discussion of a proposed meeting between students and the Trustees. An informal breakfast meeting for interested students and members of the Student Life Committee of the Trustees has been arranged for October 27. Unfortunately, because of the vacation few students will be able to attend.

Nat Forbes requested that this informal meeting not replace a meeting with the entire Board of Trustees. Dean O'Brien pointed out that the Trustees meet only four times annually. Their next meeting, in January is scheduled to be held in New York City, he said.

Curt Viebranz then moved that the Forum write the Trustees and request that the meeting be moved to Middlebury to allow a student-trustee interchange of ideas. The motion passed, although Dean O'Brien expressed doubts that many Trustees would attend.

Bill Hoyt of the Fraternity Working Group reported that the group had prepared no further proposal to their preliminary report.

The Working Group is waiting for more specific information on the fraternity question, especially from the impartial "fact-finding commission" being set up by the Community Council. This commission's purpose is to study the fraternity issue from all angles, including the present financial status of the houses. All of the commission's members had not yet been selected at the time of the meeting.

Hoyt also mentioned that he was waiting for information about the Trustees' position. In reply, Dean O'Brien produced a short letter which restated the decision of the Board to leave any action to the final discretion of the Administration.

The Working Group will also consider the results of various polls of alumni opinion being conducted by the fraternities. A member stated that in one poll, replies were running 7 to 1 in favor of keeping fraternities, and 4 to 1 in their favor in another poll.

Dean O'Brien implied that two problems which the College hopes to solve by ownership are maintenance and discipline. Several students questioned the necessity of complete College control in dealing with these issues.

Alternatives had been proposed to ownership which would give the College more control without taking away the independence fraternities feel is essential. Moreover, several students pointed out that the College, since 1966, actually had considerable "control" over these problems, but hadn't exerted it.

In some cases maintenance requirements of the College have been met, but in others some members felt they simply hadn't been told problems existed.

Dean O'Brien replied that the College had been "afraid to exercise either its 'implicit' or 'explicit' control because they are independent houses."

Thereupon, a student remarked, "We're being told 'we don't want to tell you how to run your kitchen. . . we just want your whole house! ' "

Deans Wonnacott and Carey, addressing the question of maintenance, explained that they are presently in charge of inspecting the houses. They feel that they are neither qualified to inspect nor are they welcomed by frat members.

Ideally, they said, Mr. Commins should be in charge, as he is trained to recognize and repair faulty wiring and heating, and to correct other technical problems. Students expressed skepticism that only under College ownership could trained personnel be found to inspect the buildings.

Brad Gay suggested that student skepticism regarding promises that "nothing would change" under College ownership was due to the College's failure to keep previous promises. He cited the Administration's pledge to limit enrollment to 1800 and to restore the use of lounges as lounges again. O'Brien gave three main reasons:

1) It has become "a major public relations problem with the town . . . People are claiming (frats are) a wreck . . . on a steady decline." The townspeople regard the frats as a College responsibility whether or not the College owns them, he said.

2) Alumni complaints and reports about frats have increased. Some students questioned the extent of this problem based on the amount of alumni support fraternities have received.

3) The Administration has noted a decline in fraternity membership, indicated by the IFC collapse last year, and by what O'Brien termed "an apathetic sense of leaaership." He claimed that some students see frats as "a chance to escape from the hill and be as irresponsible as possible."

Curt Viebranz asked if Dean O'Brien's skepticism about fraternities would keep him from accepting any proposal the students made.

Dean O'Brien said, "I refuse to answer that."

Curt pointed out that if the College decided to withold rebates as a final resort, students would have to comply with the ruling.

O'Brien reminded him that the Alumni Associations now had the same power over the fraternities that the College wanted. Frats could be "closed around the members' ears," as was the actual case in one instance several years ago.

Nat Forbes stated that as he saw it, all debate on the fraternity issue was useless unless two questions were answered. One, do students want fraternities or not; and two, is the Administration's proposal rescindable. He wondered if the purpose of the discussion was to find other suggestions, or, as he said, was the decision being "crammed down our throats?"

Dean O'Brien replied that two things might change the Administration's policy. "If something **convinces** us that a situation of effective, immediate, and ongoing accountability can be set up short of ownership, OK. Also, I'm a political man. . .alumni marching around (the campus) would have an effect on our policy."

Heated discussion continued for over two and a half hours. Finally it was suggested that the meeting be officially closed so that those who wished to leave could do so.

The Forum requested a more definite proposal from the Fraternity Working Group as an important next step.

Also briefly discussed were dorm inspection and noise violations. A member of the Froum will accompany the inspectors, as was decided by last year's Forum.

A more simple and direct method of dealing with noise complaints was proposed by Dan Somers of the Judicial Committee. It would remove the necessity of creating a new committee outside the Judicial Council to deal with complaints. The proposal passed unanimously.

e.q. news

By TOM PLUMB

Environmental Quality members have been talking about recycling for a long time; however, few other people know what the process involves.

A typical recycling process is run in the following manner. The papers that are collected on campus and in town are taken to a junk dealer in Burlington. The papers are compressed into 1200 pound bales, and then shipped to a recycling plant.

At the plant, a hydropulper, which can be likened to a giant eggbeater, stirs a mixture of three parts paper to 97 parts water. This stirring breaks down the sheets of paper into an oatmeal-like goo which is drained out at the bottom of th tub through 1/8 inch holes.

In this part of the process any contaminants that went in with the paper are removed. String and cloth twist around a rope that is suspended in the tub. They are later pulled out and heavy materials are tossed to threside of the tub.

Sand and grit are removed in the next process, which involves the pumping of the goo into a centrifugal separater. The substance is drained through .078 inch holes, causing the grit to remain on the screen.

Next, the goo is thickened by dehydration and is again diluted to a low consistency for the paper-making step. At this point it is cleaned for the last time in another centrifugal separater and sent through a screen with .041 inch holes to remove the last bits of material.

In the final process the diluted goo flows to the paper-board machine where the paper fibers are distributed evenly on the surface of a continuous metallic wire, and put through a drainage process. This makes a continuous sheet of paper which enters pressurized steam dryers. The layers of fibers are then combined to produce a thick sheet of paperboard.

A de-inking process is required for recycled paper which is to be made into new newsprint and new paper products such as typing paper. The bales of paper are put into the pulping unit with the deinking chemicals. The goo is then squeezed by huge rollers and rinsed, in order to remove the inky liquid.

During the ordinary recycling process the goo is put through a bleaching step to restore its original color. The disposal of the inky goo has been a subject of great concern. Most environmental organizations feel that more research is needed concerning the pollution caused by the ink. This inky water creates a solid waste problem, which may affect landfills and/or water pollution.

Unfortunately, if the sludege is not properly disposed of, we are faced with a choice between two evils. Recycling seems to be preferable because it creates less pollution than the use of virgin wood for making paper.

"Last year (1969), three paper-making plants turned 365,000 tons of old newspapers into 320,000 tons of fresh newsprint valued at about $45 million. That's equal to about 11% of the newsprint produced annually in this country and 4% of the newsprint consumed in the U.S. last year.

"Newsprnt made in 1969 from reclaimed newspapers conserved about 5.1 million trees, or some 34,000 acres of fir, spruce, or prine," says C.R. Batten, Chicago regional manager of the American Forest Institute.

On October 25 at 7:00 in Munroe Faculty Lounge, EQ will present Tony Roisman, attorney for the New England Coalition for Nuclear Pollution. He will speak on "Vermont Yankee: The Last of the Red Hot Mamas." Using Vermont Yankee as a case study, he will discuss the high risks and low rewards of nuclear power in general.

The Blackout Dance will be held on November 3. "The Bad World," a soul, steel band from N.Y.C., will return for a full night of Caribbean music. The dance will be held from 9-1:30 in Johnson. Admission is $1.00. The purpose of this dance is to demonstrate how people can have a good time without using electricity.

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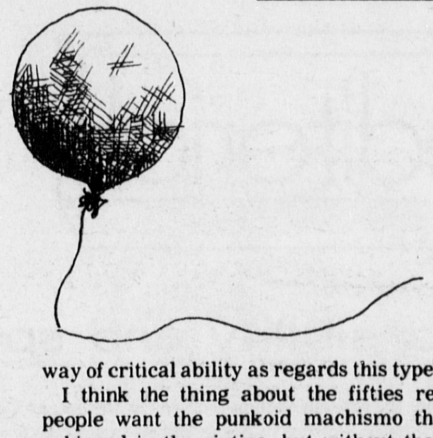


james montgomery:

hate and feces in middlebury

By SETH STEINZOR

There are people who judge rock by the quality of the music performed. There are also people who judge burgers by the quality of the flesh ground into them. These people are turkeys. Unfortunately, your beloved Rock Critic is at least half turkey himself. Otherwise he'd be normal and sit around all day snapping his fingers to Loggins and Messina, or giggling evilly at Cheech and Chong.

There are a couple ways of getting into what was happening at the Montgomery thing. One is to remember a bearded friend of mine who shall go nameless. About twenty minutes into Motgomery's act he turned to me, smiled knowingly, and said, "Wait till you hear James."

I pointed out that the man in question was wiggling his ass up there in front of us that very minute.

My friend replied, "You're sure?"

"I'm sure," I answered with that calm inner certainty which comes from total drunkenness.

"I thought he was a big black dude," said my friend perplexedly.

Another way into it is to remember my unwilling portrayal of the title role in the Disappearing Man Trick. You see, the dance had been billed as "The James Montgomery TEN KEGS Band with Duke and the Drivers", presumably no kegs for the Duke.

You'll remember that the posters for the Cotton gig simply told you what a neat guy he was, and how much Ed Sullivan liked him. Anyway, everybody was very happy, haha, since a keg at a dance is like a beefsteak thrown in the path of any army of African ants. Being sloshed provides an excuse for almost anything, and what that doesn't excuse, the dance itself does.

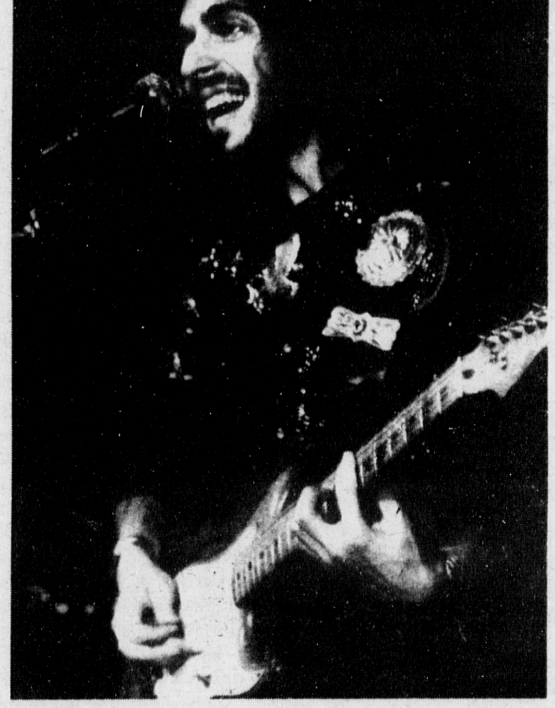
They were right, ten years ago, about rock 'n roll destroying civilized morality. What they failed to see, of course, is that it leaves untouched the nasty little uncivilized shit that society breeds into us along with such skills as eating peas with a fork, but more of that later.

The Disappearing Man Trick works like this. Two inebriated people, a male and a female let's say, are idly conversing between sets. Up walks a mindless gonzo who starts whispering sweet nothings into the fair maid's ear, or cheekbone, or whatever orifice is handy, while laying a meaty limb across her frail but suddenly sweaty shoulders.

The guy who was conversing now finds himself in the middle of a sentence with nowhere to peddle the rest of it, and he disappears. He can feel his very molecules dissolve.

You see, getting laid, whether symbolically or in fleshy fact, is serious business here in honkey city. And that's what a rock dance is about: pretending to get laid, pretending to be black, and pretending to be freed.

At a good dance, the pretense comes true until the last lamplight winks out and we all turn back into pumpkins. At a bad one, like the Montomgery gig, nobody really gets what he came for, and its all just so much pumpkin pie.



James Montgomery

With Cotton, the music finally roused the zombie hordes to dance. With Montgomery, it was the beer that got them on their feet rather than the music.

That last point is a very important one. The Montgomery show was one hell of a lot more technologically sophisticated than the Cotton thing. The sound was better, the equipment was better, and the lights were much better. The lights, in fact, were the show's saving grace. I spent a lot of time sitting in a corner, watching those red spots play across the writhing bodies, while ruminating on the sack of Rome.

Good lighting can turn a good rock band into something that leaves your head feeling like a beach ball filled with silly putty. With a lesser group, it makes the band look pretty and makes the audience look like spring cleaning in Eichman's id. John Rathman did the lights, and thanks John. But the basic ingredient is the band.

Take Duke and the Drivers. Some bands cook with gas. This one cooks with sterno, specializing in warmed-over fifties crap for people whose remembrance of the fifties extends back, maybe, to the fact that mommy and daddy thought Eisenhower played golf too much. Which means that they don't have much in the way of critical ability as regards this type of rock.

I think the thing about the fifties revival is that people want the punkoid machismo that, say, SDS achieved in the sixties, but without the involvement and hassles. So they look to the closest thing, and sure 'nuff, there's JAMES DEAN in "Rebel Without a Cause" which they saw in high school English class, or some such crap. It can't be the music.

Most of the people I saw getting off on the Duke probably have never even seen a Chuck Berry disc, and wouldn't want to listen to it if they found one, or would rather listen to Neil Young. Also, the Duke ate it very raw.

There was no fullness to the band's sound, no drive, no high energy madness. The individual musicianship was remarkably undistinguished. The guitarist should have his wa-wa peddle confiscated for criminal abuse thereof. The breaks were ragged. In short, I myself have jammed with a better high school band at a block party, where none of the teen musicians have ever seen each other before. We played fifties stuff, too.

James Montgomery, "Capricorn recording artists" that they are, weren't much better. The band had most of the same problems as did the Duke musically, although to a far lesser extent. JM had one additional problem.

If a white boy's going to play the blues, he's got to take all those Robert Johnson and Muddy Waters and Elmore James albums he should've been listening to into the toilet, take a good long dump, and figure out just exactly why his shit is just exactly the same as theirs. It isn't enough to imitate the moves.

Well, I doubt the James Montgomery band has ever spent much time nose to nose with its own collective crap, although it knows how to move pretty well. The guitarist especially has some idea of what he's doing, and pulled out some mighty hot licks in the course of one talking blues that the band did.

His phrasing is very long and elaborate, in the Buddy Guy vein of taking a five or six note riff and stretching it out with quick fills, runs, and arpeggios to fill two bars or so. The sheer fluid force of his imagination was clear, as his fingers slid around the fretboard like melted butter on a breadknife.

James Montgomery himself suffered somewhat by comparison with Cotton, of course. Still, he showed himself to be a skilled, if uninspired harp player.

I remember in particular one prolonged solo where he set up a nice driving rhythm, very clean, ran out of ideas after about six bars, and stuck on one long note, while he tried to figure out what to do next. Or maybe he was trying to wail, but I'd rather chalk it up to lack of imagination than emotional shallowness.

The rhythm section was unmemorable. I don't remember them, anyway, although you might. My sole recollection is of one very predictable and mercifully brief drum solo.

Everyone I spoke to afterwards was bummed out, in any case, but no one knew why, the pumpkins.

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editorial

Responsibility and speculation

The final test for the new curriculum proposed by the Special Committee is now imminent. The Faculty will vote on whether or not to endorse the proposal at its meeting on November 5th.

The proposal will, in all probability, be somewhat amended from its original form. At last month's faculty meeting, the tally of a straw vote on the current version was 23 for, 44 against, and 11 abstaining.

The Faculty will be primarily responsible for the imposition of the new curriculum, and for its future success or failure. This responsibility is of primary concern to students.

Since students have been relegated to merely question and offer suggestions for the proposed curriculum, we can only accept the decisions of the Faculty on the issue. We can only trust the Faculty to decide whether the redefined philosophy of a liberal arts education apparent in the new curriculum is consonant with the Middlebury experience. The judgement of each Faculty member is likely to differ with his or her departmental perspective and personal feeling about the adequacy of the current Middlebury educational process.

Aside from assessing the value of the idea behind the new curriculum, the Faculty is faced with the problem of deciding the practiceability of concentrations. Can the concentrations be constructed as conceived by the Special Committee given the current composition of departments?

Would the new curriculum justify beyond a doubt the proposed requirement that students complete at least two concentrations? This would to a large degree depend upon the actual concentrations formulated by departments. The Faculty will merely be speculating if it renders final judgement in favor of the proposed curriculum before departments have hammered out their concentrations.

We hope that should the Faculty favorably receive any version of the new curriculum on November 5th, it will give it only conditional approval. Departments and their Student Advisory Councils should then work out the details of the concentrations. When the concentrations have been thoroughly thought out, they should be presented to the student body for scrutiny and discussion.

In a final referendum,students should then decide whether to support the new curriculum and all of its details. And those who have the ultimate say in instituting the new curriculum would be prudent in attending closely to the student voice.

CL

An intolerable action

Before the next issue of the *Campus* goes to press, the faculty will meet to vote on the curriculum section of the Report of the Special Committee on the College.

It is perhaps indicative of the lack of student concern about the report that we have little material on it in these pages. The Special Committee has held four open meetings for students who wish to express their opinions or ask questions. To say that these meetings have been sparsely attended is a gross understatement.

But, for whatever reasons, we aren't splashing the SCOC Report all over this issue. But that doesn't mean that there isn't anything to say about that document.

There's plenty.

We would like to concentrate on what seems to us one very important revelation concerning the Special Committee.

On Monday, October 8, I met privately with President Armstrong for about one hour. We discussed several mutual concerns, one of them being the Special Committee. Specifically, we talked about the financing of that Committee.

I had previously received and published an 'informal' accounting of the funds used by the Committee. Knowing that those funds were granted to the College by the Rockefeller and Braitmayer Foundations, I asked the President if I might see a copy of the written requests which I was sure had been sent to those Foundations when the College applied for funding.

The President produced a copy of the request to the Rockefeller Foundation. He assured me that the same proposal had been sent to the Braitmayer Foundation. He was not sure if he could release the complete document to me, because he did not know if it contained confidential information.

We sat down and examined the grant request together.

It is a ten-page effort, divided into an introductory section, and four sections concerning different parts of the college. Having read through the whole document with me, he agreed to give me a copy for my perusal.

He was aware that the document interested me as a representative of the staff of this newspaper. He was also aware that I was interested in publishing the document, although I told him before I saw it that I was not sure that it would be necessary to publish it in its entirety.

I read the document carefully later. I decided that it contained some statements and assumptions which I thought the college community should see. I found them crucial to a discussion of the SCOC Report. I wrote the President, formally requesting permission to reproduce the document in these pages. I received a polite but pointed refusal.

President Armstrong alleges that it is a "private" College paper, not for public consumption. I have returned the document to the President. I am bound not to publish it, and I feel that in fairness to him and to the Special Committee, I should not discuss it here without including the complete document with my discussion.

At a time when the President of the United States may be subject to impeachment for his refusal to release information others believe to be critical to a fair settlement of the Watergate investigation, I find that President Armstrong's action bears revolting similarity to the actions of President Nixon. The consequences of the actions are hardly comparable, but the oppressive, and unexplainable nature of the actions is the same.

Issues of prior restraint, freedom of the press, and propriety aside, the faculty will vote next month with less than the full story before them.

Considering the fundamental philosophical assumptions of the Special Committee proposal and its potential effect on the College, we find President Armstrong's action intolerable.

NLF

Letters to the editor

To the Editor:

In last week's **Campus** one of your experts on sex concluded an article with the following definitive statment: "The social system must change before both women and men are going to be able to have satisfying relationships."

This has come as a terrible shock to me and my wife who for some time have considered ourselves to be satisfied and happy together. We are wondering how we could be so mistaken. Please inform us when the social system changes so that we will know when satisfaction is indeed possible.

Robert Pack

To The Editor:

The sun sets here in the prairie land and I recall just how long it has been since I was able to twist a grip with a brother or raise my cup in joy. I drink alone now and the joy is tempered. But it must be fall and beautiful in Vermont and I will reply to the 10/4 issue of the **Campus.**

I would like to know who is responsible. It is not that fellow signing himself Dennis O'Brien, so quick to put aside the opposition with pitiful pleas that they have opinions which are prejudiced and emotional, different from his own and therefore wrong. It all smacks of the cheap type of political subterfuge that is popular currently in Washington.

There is a dilemma when a person with his mind made up makes the accusation of blind or unreasoned thought, just as there is a dilemma when a person says he is backed by the silent majority, assuming that everyone who does not speak is spoken for. I don't like that tone. It does not convince me.

My conviction is of little importance because it is usually men of power who talk that way and they are able to coerce me. The fraternities are not responsible. They have allowed themselves to fall to the compromised position in which they are now. There was plenty of warning. They deserve their fate.

On a broad scale, none of this matters a twit. Middlebury will continue after its fashion. Those who are selective about their contacts will remain so. Those who want a better meal will pay for it. Those who want the responsibility of running their own lives will find it.

I don't care who owns the fraternity houses in Middlebury. I recognize it as a transaction that was handled clumsily by people who are too irresponsible to be allowed to affect the lives of others. I suggest that those of you who are influenced by this action keep it in your minds. You will be let down again by those in power. You will find that the people and things that influence your lives will often be callous and inconsiderate of your persons and your opinions. How you react to the selfishness of power will play a large part in the determination of your future. Learn your lessons well.

The sun is down. I will go and see what life there is in a windy mid-western town with winter coming on.

Robert F. Olson
Minneapolis

To The Editor:

Holy Smokes. Bad vibes from the recent fraternity debacle have filtered all the way to lovely downtown Colarado Springs. The citizens are clamoring in the streets. What's to become of the old same place. "Some of my best friends belonged to fraternities." I mean, I wouldn't want my sister to marry any of them ... but really. Somehow those occasional blowouts served a purpose and proved to be the lesser of two evils when pitted against the prospect of spending another Friday night lost in the labyrinth of Egbert Starr. There was a lot of what you might call local color emanating mysteriously from Sig Ep., DU, and the other Greek houses. A little local color at Middlebury is not to be sneezed upon.

Robin Cruise
Colorado Springs

To The Editor:

This is an open letter (manifesto) to Dean O'Brien.

In the interest of creating and sustaining a more viable social atmosphere at Middlebury Collge, a few friends and I have come up with an alternative solution to the present housing situation.

Upon discussing the matter among ourselves we have decided to purchase Pearsons Dorm from the administration and assume full control and responsibility for its operation.

We are very much concerned about the high degree of selectivity that is in evidence at Pearsons — mainly the fact that all of the residents there are upperclass female students. This just does not seem congenial with the co-ed atmosphere of the college.

Therefore, we intend to open our "sorority" to female and male membership with equal rights and privileges granted to both sexes. Please do not misunderstand our intentions: we intend to maintain the same basic social structure and set-up of Pearsons (we'll even keep Mrs. Brown).

The question is strictly one of ownership, and therefore, control. As owners of Pearsons we will be ultimately responsible for all maintenance and upkeep. We will leave the initial responsibility for cleaning and maintenance up to the residents themselves; however, if we find that this becomes too much of a burden or that the situation proves to be an undignified one, then we will step in and take over.

I want to stress that we intend to do this only if it becomes absolutely necessary. Since there seems to be some interest in the administration in alleviating selectivity elsewhere on campus, we expect to run into no opposition.

Once again, let me assure you that we are doing this with the well-being of all the students foremost in mind and with the attitude of creating a more cohesive social structure.

Shari Schoonmaker '75

To The Editors:

From comments of colleagues as well as your coverage of the October 1 faculty meeting, I have come to the conclusion that my remarks about the number of students I affectionately labeled "science freaks" was misconstrued.

I believe that some may have interpreted my remarks as indicating that I was concerned because of the large number of students who too highly concentrate their academic activities in the Science Division. This certainly is not the case, for I steadfastly maintain that students who major in science at Middlebury College are usually considerably more liberally educated than their colleagues who major in the other divisions.

The intended thrust of my remarks in this area was that we recognize that there are some (a few) students who concentrate so heavily in science (as well as in the other divisions) that we could hardly consider them as models of the product of our attempts to help develop liberally educated men and women, and that the adoption of the curriculum proposed by the Special Committee on the College would be a move toward improving a situation that I believe needs some attention.

Robert W. Gleason

Statement on fraternities from the Dean of Students

Over a fairly long period of time the role of fraternities at Middlebury has been changing. About ten years ago 90% of the men were members of 10 fraternities and the fraternities were the center of the social program at the College. We have moved since then to a time when about 15% of the men and a few women are fraternity members. In that period of time three houses have "folded" for financial reasons and one burned down, leaving us with six houses in various stages of fiscal health.

In this period of declining fraternity interest the College's relationship with the houses has been unsatisfactory. As the gung-ho-ness went out of fraternities, so did the kind of spirit that kept them in shape.

The buildings are privately owned, yet they are clearly identified as part of Middlebury College and our students are living in them. We have been in the awkward position of inspecting and requesting upkeep. We have enforced minimal health and safety standards and probably should and could have leaned more heavily on lawn-mowing, painting, cleanliness, etc.

However, in fairness to the administration, it seems to us that those are responsibilities of the owners and residents. When a situation evolves to the point of needing constant nagging then the situation has evolved to an intolerable one for both the nagger and the naggee.

Last year the IFC dissolved itself after several years of ineffectiveness. The IFC is supposed to be the self-governing board of the fraternities. A new IFC was formed, consisting of the fraternity presidents. We met last spring with this group to discuss mutual problems and the financial difficulties of one or two of the houses. We discussed the possibility of the College buying the houses. I think honestly that the Presidents thought we were making meaningless threatening noises — but we weren't. We also mentioned our general concern about fraternities to the Community Council but failed to arouse much interest.

At the Trustees' neeting in May the subject of fraternities came up again — as it has many times in the past. This time the Trustees gave the administration the authorization to proceed to a more satisfactory relationship with the fraternities (from the administration's point of view) including negotiations to buy the properties.

We thought about whether it would be better to wait until fall to drop the bomb, or to let the students know by letter over the summer. We did the latter.

In short, we had the sense that the main attraction of fraternities was the opportunity to live and eat in small units off the hill and that "brotherhood" and gung-ho fraternity pride was no longer the attraction. We think that this living, social and eating option is important to maintain. We saw this option being diminished as houses closed. We proposed to buy them.

If we buy them they will become cooperative houses under specifics to be developed in consultation with the students. They cannot remain as "fraternities", which are philosophically selective male societies. The College cannot own and support major living and eating spaces that are potentially exclusive on strictly social grounds.

There has been a great deal of heat, mainly from the fraternities, to our proposal. The Community Council has named a fact-finding commission to study the situation. There will be further discussions after the fact-finding commission has made its report.

We have been talking about our distress with our relationship with the fraternities since I came to Middlebury. Dean Carey was hired to try to work more closely with the houses and help develop some sense of responsibility and pride. We've not seemed able to arouse much interest in anyone until now. Therefore, it

honestly did not seem to us to be particularly horrendous to proceed as we did.

Perhaps we misread student sentiment and perhaps the majority of students are committed to preserving an independent fraternity system at Middlebury. We certainly do not plan to ride rough shod over anyone. We cannot continue as we have, though, and will, in the course of the year, arrive at some arrangement that differs from the present one. The Student Forum working group and the fact-finding group will play a large part in how we finally end up.

Erica Wonnacott

Review: The Lost Generation , a second flowering

A Second Flowering — Works and Days of the Lost Generation, Malcolm Cowley, 1973, Viking Press, New York.

By JESSE ISHIKAWA

It was a generation injected with the frenzied energy of the Great War, energy left over after the fighting's premature end, and released torrentially through the literature of the 1920's and 30's. It was a generation called both "lost" and "confident," sandwiched between the Victorian and Atomic Ages, weaned on such miracles as the automobile, radio, and the airplane.

Its members were born a few years either side of 1900. The cameraderie instilled by the shared experiences and aspirations of the times produced a collective wealth of literature preceded in quality and volume only once before in America, in the "Flowering of New England," before the Civil War.

In **A Second Flowering — Days and Works of the Lost Generation**, Malcolm Cowley presents a history of the literature of his era, centered around the lives of eight men — Hemingway, Fitzgerald, Cummings, Wilder, Wolfe, Faulkner, Dos Passos, and Hart Crane.

Unlike those of the first flowering, only one of the writers — Cummings — was a New England native. Faulkner and Wolfe were Southerners; the rest, Midwesterners. With Faulkner excepted, they had ceased to be regional. Their impact was international in scope.

The sense of urgency, the heights and depths of hope and despair, the crackups and instability of the period all are recorded in the lives and works of Hemingway, Crane, Dos Passos, Wolfe, and Fitzgerald.

Hemingway and Crane, born on the same day, both saw writng as their one end in life. To this end Crane became an alcoholic, feeling it would help him write better poems. Hemingway continually exposed himself to physical risks to the point where danger was routine. When his talent burned out, Hart Crane killed himself. Hemingway followed him thirty years later, for the same reasons, Cowley suggests.

The chapter on Crane is a touching memoir of a friend. Cowley poignantly brings to the reader a sense of the extreme sorrow which was Hart Crane's life.

With Dos Passos and Wolfe, the key word is 'breadth." In order to cram a panorama of America into a single work, Dos Passos invented new stylistic devices such as the "newsreel" and the "camera eye."

His work on USA included years of travel across the country, taking notes on the class war he felt would inevitably end with America's subjugation to monopoly capitalism. This notion of a catastrophic fall is not acceptable, Cowley feels, and he holds it is for this reason that USA is remembered less for substance than for style.

Thomas Wolfe, on the other hand, lacked almost any stylistic restraint. Cowley calls him an "epic poet in prose;" he wrote 3000 words daily, and every idea for a novel generated enough verbage for two or three.

Cowley believes that certain episodes lifted from Wolfe's novels would make excellent short stories and could gain him a different — and, Cowley hints, a higher — reputation. "But with his mania for bigness," he writes, "one can't be sure that he would have enjoyed that other kind of fame."

F. Scott Fitzgerald, more than any of the others, adapted to and helped create, the life of the Jazz Age. Living high in the twenties, low in the thirties, Fitzgerald experienced economic and emotional extremes unsurpassed by his contemporaries.

The achievement of Fitzgerald in **The Great Gatsby** is twofold, Cowley says, and therein lies his genius: "Gatsby is the best picture we possess of the age in which it was written, and it also achieves a sort of moral permanence," being a "fable of the 1920's that has survived as a legend for other times."

Parallels

Through his analyses of Cummings, Wilder, and Faulkner, Cowley traces the parallels between the first and second flowerings. He emphasizes the influence of Emersonian transcendentalism in the works of the first two.

Cowley notes the distinct echo of Emerson's "American Scholar" address in Cummings' statement that "there are possibly 2 1/2 or improbably 3 individuals every several thousand years." The transcendental experience described by Emerson in "Nature," where time and space give way through one's reunification with the Oversoul, is linked by Cowley to Cummings' poetry, where "ten years of original soon" are "plunged in eternal now."

The Thoreauvian idea that unity connects all things past and present reflects itself in the work of Thorton Wilder. His characters, Cowley points out, are unrooted in time or space — their experiences are shared with all men of all ages.

Accordingly, Wilder was less preoccupied with "newness" than his generation was as a whole. He borrowed freely from the classical authors, building on tradition rather than repudiating it.

Cowley sees a lot of Hawthorne in Faulkner: "They stand to each other as July to December, as heat to cold, as swamp to mountain. . . and yet Hawthorne has much the same attitude toward New England that Faulkner has to the South."

Both were born into once-proud and aristocratic families; both inherited the curses wrought by the unpardonable sins of their ancestors — witch burning and slave-holding, respectively. Hawthorne changed his name from Hathorne; Faulkner changed his from Falkner. Both wrote "psychological" stories; both built their basic plots around moral dilemmas.

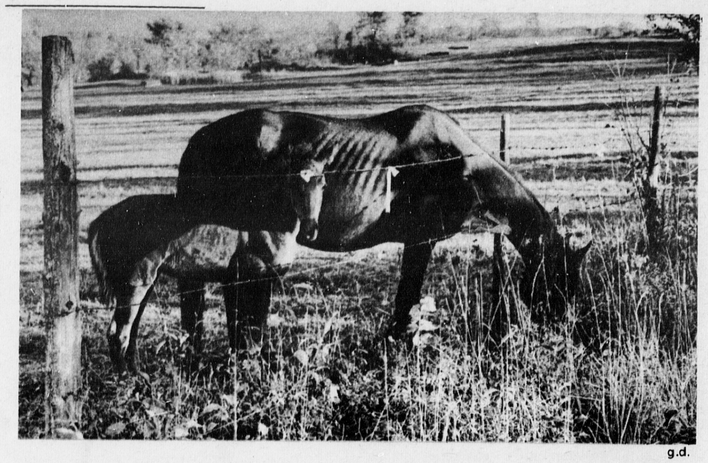
While providing what the dust jacket claims "may well be the last contemporary word on that generation of literary heroes," Cowley's analysis does contain weak points.

His neglect of T. S. Eliot is difficult to understand, particularly when the last chapter of his book relegates Eliot to the role of a literary John the Baptist, ministering to a new breed of writers. Eliot is mentioned several times only in passing, hardly the way one should treat the "new hero" of the new writers.

Another problem results from the structure of the book, a collection of previously published essays. Because of this format, no single theme (such as expatriatism, the impact of the war, the "second flowering" idea) serves as a thread connecting each writer to the others.

One could also quarrel with Cowley's contention that his generation's literature is worth more for its myth-making achievements than for its value as literature per se, particularly when one realizes that Cowley's close relations with the writers he covers cannot help but impede his ability to make the long-range critical statement.

Notwithstanding these comparatively minor difficulties, Cowley's memories and observations are invaluable to the student of the era. "I have dealt with their early dreams of the literary life, their subsequent careers at home and abroad, and the works they produced," he writes of his peers. This reaffirms the impecability of his credentials as one of the leading, and one of the last, spokesmen for the lost generation.



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vermont fall 1973

photographs by

greg dennis
sherry haydock
cappy jackson

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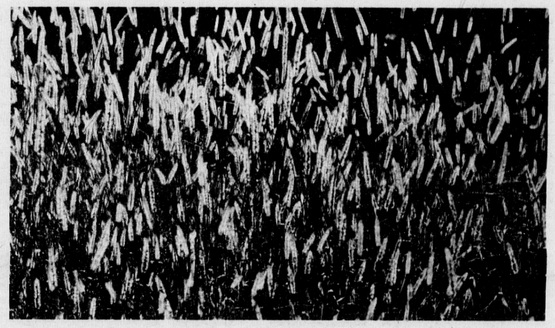

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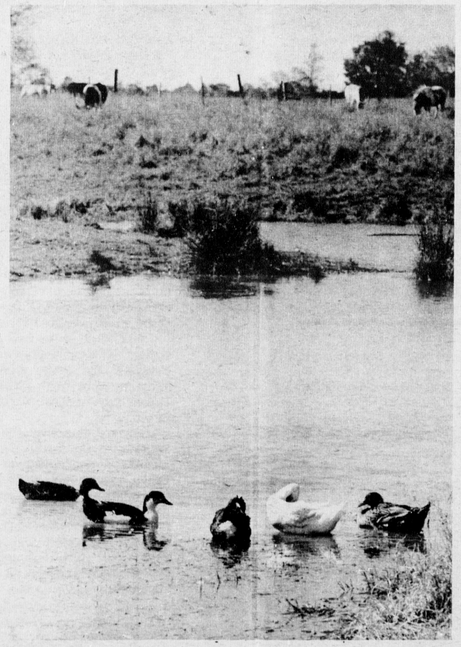

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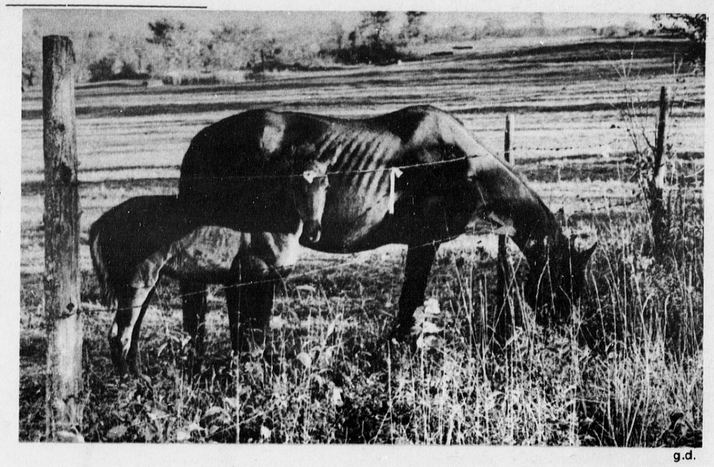

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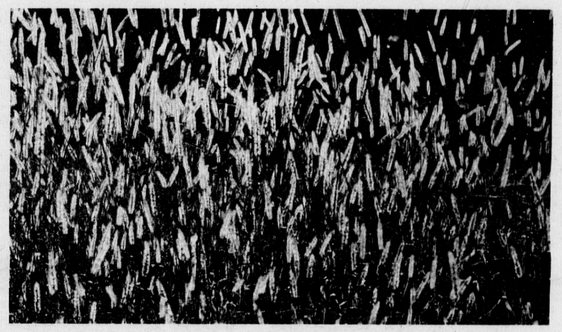

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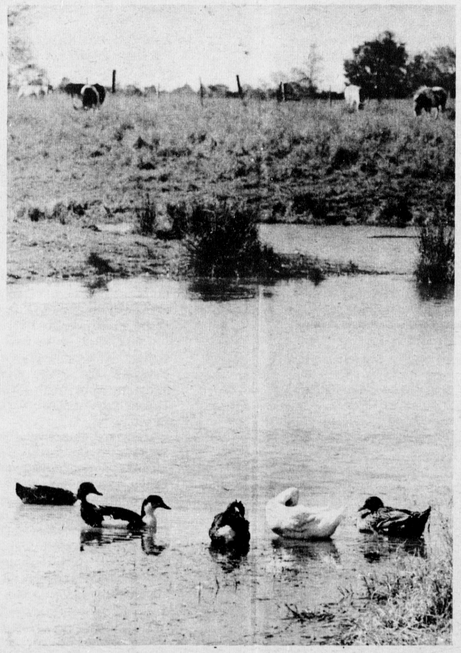

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Sports at Middlebury

By RICHARD COLMAN
Director of Athletics

I have been asked by your editor to comment a bit on the present state of athletics, physical education, and recreation at Middlebury. I was the subject of a panel discussion between the alumni and our department members during Homecoming Weekend. It was a happy experience for all of us, I think, as the alumni seemed both interested and enthusiastic.

We were able to report to them on the three year development of our physical education program, which stresses life-time sports on a coeducational basis. It is currently operating with the largest enrollment in many years, unlike many colleges today where physical education has literally "gone down the drain."

We credit its successful growth to an increased awareness among our entire college community of the importance of regular physical exercise for a happy, healthful and fully active life.

There seems to be an increased acceptance of what doctors, psychiatrists and more recently, nutritionists have been telling us about the value of exercise in terms of physical, emotional and mental health. There has also been an increased awareness that the tensions and frustrations of an increasingly complex society demand the mental and emotional release that comes through body movement and vigorous physical exercise.

The panel discussed the rising interest of women in intercollegiate competition and the recent development of women's lacrosse and cross-country running on that level. We also noted the recent interest in club teams such as rugby, and, this year, women's gymnastics and men's wrestling. We pointed out again the phenomenal growth of interest of our women students in cycling, ski-touring and sailing.

We feel we are gradually approaching our goal which is that no Middlebury students leave the College without some degree of skill and interest in at least two sports or recreational activities, that will serve him or her in good stead in the years to come.

In line with this increased interest among women and the approaching completion of our new athletic facility, we discussed with the alumni our plan to provide dressing facilities for the women at Memorial Field House, and to move the whole women's staff there to make us truly one department.

The former ROTC rifle range area is being redesigned to supply locker space, showers, toilets, and a staff room for women at the Field House. The office space on the ground floor in the rear of the Field House is being extended to the southeast corner of the building in order to supply space for the women staff members, and a new and larger ski repair/storage room for the men's and women's ski team members.

We are most hopeful that this move will draw our men's and women's activities more closely together and result in better planning, communication, and programming.

Needless to say, we stressed our feeling that good students can produce good teams when led by good coaches working with players who want to play. We may have mentioned last fall's "I Don't Believe It!" season, and may even have been guilty of pointing with pride to the current records of our women's field hockey A and B teams, and our football and soccer teams. All are tops in New England, in darn near any category you care to mention!

I think it should be born in mind a bit, too, that the current record-breaking soccer squad is essentially the same gang that had a 4 and 6 record in the fall of 1971. And don't forget this fall's football team has had to learn a new system, under new coaches, and with 4 men missing whom they had counted on as "starters".

I think the alumni (ae) got the idea pretty clearly that we were indeed happy with the morale and attitude of the boys and girls presently on our intercollegiate squads!

Our new "Hypberbolic Parabola" promises to be ready even earlier than we had hoped, and it has exciting possibilities.

As we have pointed out before, a good six months of our nine-month school year can see our entire program forced indoors— with the possible exception of skiing. As you know, we are striving for a vigorous four-pronged program involving physical education, intramurals, intercollegiate athletics, and simple free-time recreational activities. To do this requires more than a hockey rink, a basketball gymnasium arena, and a small, inadequate women's gym.

The new facility will give us a multi-purpose covered area (no space for spectators, locker rooms, showers, etc.) that can be used in many different ways for many activities.

It is a building 325 feet long by 130 feet wide which will contain, in the end nearest the present field house, 6 singles and one doubles, squash courts. These courts will have removeable "tell-tales" which will allow them to convert easily to hand-ball courts when so desired. Squash is a game that is enjoyed by men and women of all ages and can be played from October to May most happily in Vermont's climate.

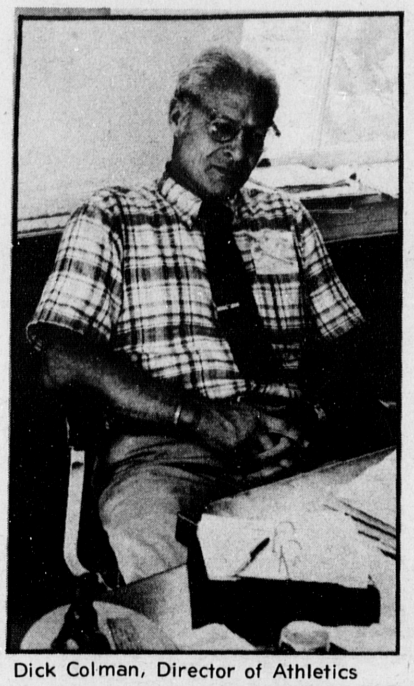
The main part of the building will contain a 4 lane track just under 1/9 of a mile in circumference. Within this track there will be 6 tennis courts, 4 doubles and 2 singles, which will convert easily (using the same upright standards) to either volleyball or badminton. Also marked out within the track will be 3 basketball courts and a baseball infield. In addition there will be areas for pole-vaulting, long-jump and high jump.

Needless to say all of these activities can not go on at the same time, but by the use of netting, the runners can be using the track, the jumpers working, while basketball, tennis, volleyball and badminton are all being played simultaneously.

There will opportunities, too, for lacrosse, baseball, and track to work out together in the new arena in March and early April — the worst six weeks 'weatherwise' in Middlebury.

Except for this early spring period, however, the main use of this new facility will be for increased teaching in our physical education program. We hope it will promote larger and more varied intramural program for men, women, and coeducational teams, and additional time and facilities for simple free-time recreation — pick-up basketball, jogging, recreational tennis and squash, for instance. We hope, also, to set aside certain nights as a "mixed doubles night" for tennis — a six-man or -woman lacrosse night — and for field hockey, soccer, badminton or volleyball.

We feel sure that this program will not spring forth in full bloom immediately. It will take time, trial, and discussion among all segments of the college community.



Dick Colman, Director of Athletics

The facility is there now though — go look at it when you get a chance. We feel it's another great opportunity that can offer much to life at Middlebury. Best of all, these opportunities can be of lasting value in laying bases for skills and interests that will contribute a lot to health and happiness in future years.

volkert's "character studies"

By JON LONOFF

English-Drama professor Erie Volkert has been a main source of theatrical endeavor for the last thirty years at Middlebury College. A director of over 300 productions and nearly as busy an actor (most recently as the player king on campus in "Hamlet") he stepped out on his own October 11th in a wide-ranging Thursday series program.

The one-man show, titled "Character Studies," traced the complication of acting problems, as an actor moves from the purely physical to the highly psychological. The ambitious program veered from Broadway comedy to Shakespeare, Professor Volkert meeting the various challenges well enough.

The best moments came early in the program, when in rapid succession, Erie exercised his versatility in a series of sketches from Edgar Lee Masters' "Spoon River Anthology." This included a moving portrayal of a Russian sculptor, epitomizing the suffering artist in a time when war, not art, was on men's minds.

The remainder of the performance found Erie stretching his creative limbs from an interesting version of Beckett's "Act Without Words" to a scene from Sheridan's "School for Scandal" touching down with a strong portrayal of King Lear.

Erie has been interested in theatre since junior high school. His interest has taken him through Lawrence College and Northwestern University, the Stockbridge Playhouse in Massachusetts, and Columbia University. Most recently, he studied with Julie Bavasco in New York.

An original founder of the Middlebury Community Players, he has appeared in their productions of "Oh, Kay" and "Spoon River Anthology." He also played an important part in the establishment of Theatre Group Ltd. in Vergennes, a repertory stock theater that began last summer.

While directing at Middlebury Erie has frequently had to double as an actor. He has taken parts such as the Ragpicker in "Madwomen of Chaillot," (a piece that is now part of his permanent repertory and that found its way into "Character Studies" with the assistance of Melanie Jackson and Nancy Burns) and Lucky in "Waiting for Godot."

Recently, he has directed "The Effect of Gamma-Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds," "The Cherry Orchard" and the highly ambitious, "A Dream Play," by August Strindberg.

Not losing a beat, Erie repeated, "Character Studies" for the alumni Saturday, and is directing Durcenmott's "The Physicists" for production later this fall.

Review: The Conformist

By MARCY LARMON

Bernardo Bertolucci's 1970 film **The Conformist** is a great success in some ways, but a failure in others.

It is a failure as a political film. Bertolucci's attempt to analyze an upper-middle class Fascist's search for political normality is vague. He uses psycho-sexual images as an explanation for the central character's repression and cowardice, but the connection is never really established. In fact, the political theme is almost lost behind the excellent recreation of the 30's period and the director's orchestration of each scene.

This is where **The Conformist** succeeds brilliantly. Each sequence is a carefully designed but unself-conscious image, saturated with the glowing 30's mood. A satirical exchange between an atheist and a priest is done with the technique of a duet. The two women's dance is a passionate and incredibly romatic interlude.

The most memorable scene is the political assassination, a beautiful, gruesome ballet. Trintignant watches, immobile, as the woman he loves becomes an animal of instinct, run down and slaughtered in the forest and snow.

Interaction between characters provides much of the underplayed emotion of the film. The central character is fondly tolerant of his mildly corrupt and foolish wife, who is entranced by the cold, sensual lesbian he loves. Yet here, too, ideas aren't consistently convincing.

Many will perhaps agree that Bertolucci has been unnecessarily confusing at times. His use of frequent and fast flashbacks in particular, makes it necessary for the viewer to work to keep up.

A work of art, however, **The Conformist** was an exciting and rich experience.

The Cinema Club's next film will be Ingmar Bergman's **The Seventh Seal** on November 8th, a medieval morality play about a man's search for meaning.

the fantasticks

By HELEN GATLING

Last week, a student production of **The Fantastiks**, Jones and Schmidt's shimmering tale of innocence and growth, played to enthusiastic audiences in Hepburn Zoo.

The Fantastiks is a simple story of two fathers who, in an attempt to make their children fall in love, pretend to feud. This romantic delusion is finally destroyed, however, as the two children learn to face the reality of life, and come to maturity by dealing with it.

The play, performed in a frankly theatrical manner, involves the audience in its wistful web of music and romance. Creating this sparse but colorful atmosphere was a competent group of actors, musicians, and technicians under the capable direction of Craig Simmons.

As the young couple who fall in love, Jan Higbee and Steve Avey expressed the gentle naivete and resulting pain which accompany this growing process. As an actress, Ms. Higbee brought a fresh radiance and touching simplicity to her role. Her singing voice, however, despite a certain natural sweetness, was relatively weak, often seeming to strain for the higher notes.

Steve Avey showed no signs of vocal weakness as his powerful, well-controlled voice was one of the show's strongest features. His portrayal of boyish eagerness and disappointment was both touching and amusing.

The gentle rapport between the two actors, especially in the duets "Soon It's Gonna Rain" and "They Were You," helped create the fragile, rain-soaked quality so essential to the show.

In contrast to the naivete of the lovers, is the voice of experience embodied in the bandit El Gallo, who is also the narrator and the controlling force of the play. Christopher Barron portrayed this character with appropriate rakishness. Endowed with a fine, though not powerful voice and an expressive body, Mr. Barron was dynamic, vital and (may I say it?) downright sexy. His duet with Steve Avey, "I Can See It", was one of the most exciting and energetic performances of the show.

James Rugen and Jon Lonoff made an amusing and capable pair as the two fathers. Mr. Lonoff, in the sort of role he can now play with his eyes closed, performed with solid assurance.

James Rugen was also effective, although his character occasionally lacked somewhat in depth. The Fathers' two numbers, "Never Say No" and "Plant a Radish", were two of the snappiest and best performed in the show.

David Kester's portrayal of The Actor was amusing, but unfortunately a parody of every other part he has played at Middlebury. Although his performance was moderately effective, Mr. Kester obviously needed to break away from his stock character, and add a touch of depth to the part. The image of a washed-up actor, while remaining amusing, should have some element of pathos in it, however slight.

Kevin Commins was appropriately comic as The Man Who Dies, although his words were occasionally lost in his accent.

Little can be said about Michael Katz as the Mute, except that he did a fine job with a seemingly easy, but complicated role. He fulfilled his function by becoming gracefully unobtrusive.

Technically, the show was a mixed success. The orchestra performed capably under the direction of Richard Hill. The choreography, while quite adequate in conception, was occasionally imprecise in performance, most especially the "Rape Ballet".

John Rathman's set was artistically pleasing; its rough, theatrical appearance and intimate arrangement adding greatly to the audience-actor rapport so necessary to the play. Mr. Rathman's lighting, however, was frequently distracting. Although he was able to overcome many of the Zoo's rather serious physical limitations, he was unable to overcome his own preoccupation with super-saturated colors. As for the costures for the production, they were merely adequate.

But despite these few flaws, the play was an enormous success. The audience was willingly enveloped in the humour and sadness of the simple story.

My own image of the play is of a delicate, crystal paperweight which, when shaken, becomes a little world of its own, swathed in gently swirling snow. I was charmed.

PHOTO BY RANDY HAUSER

Janet Higbee, Christopher Barron in "The Fantastics"

midd kids who stick around

By STAN FIELDS

They live in Middlebury, Lincoln, Bristol, and other towns, and work at various jobs. They are the surprisingly high number of Middlebury College graduates who have not left Vermont, and they do not know if they ever will. One calls it "the Middlebury syndrome" — getting locked into the country around the College.

What keeps these graduates here is the area and the way of life. They talk of people traveling all over the world and coming back here to live. Vermont, they feel, offers things they can find nowhere else.

Margot Dorrance, '67, is one of those who returned to Middlebury. She spent a few years in New York City after graduating and is now living in town and working at Skihaus. "Middlebury," she said, "is beautiful. Everybody knows everybody, it's much more friendly."

While New York was interesting, "the people are not really people. They push and shove onto the subway. It's not a real place." She came back three months ago and tentatively plans to stay here.

"People shouldn't be shoved off to an environment where they are forced to make a lot of money, when they could just stay up here and be carpenters or something and be happy. If they want to live in a city and make money, that's fine. People just shouldn't be forced one way or the other," Margot said.

Since many of the students who come to college here are wealthy enough not to have to worry about making money, they can afford to stay in Vermont. Some are able to buy or build their homes here. There is little pressure to succeed in the world outside Vermont.

Chris Burdge, class of '71, graduated last year and is now running Tony's Pizza. He has stayed in Middlebury since his graduation and though he has no plans to leave in the near future, he feels that sorneday he will move on. Yet, like others, he feels he will return here, or to a place like Middlebury.

"I didn't really enjoy Middlebury College per se, rather the people I met here and in the area. The College itself is not too endearing to me. College gives you a certain, sell-balanced look — you can go wherever you want from there.

"I knew I didn't want to live on Long Island all my life. It's got everything I don't want. Up here, the pace is slower. When you can sit here on a day like this, when you see the sunsets here" — that is why he is in Vermont.

The presence of the College is not a primary reason explaining why so many graduates stay in this area. Though Margot said, "there's more culturally in Middlebury than in other towns in Vermont, wnd there are a lot of interesting people here," another graduate stated that "the fact that the College is located here in Middlebury has absolutely nothing to do with my being here." Most of the graduates have little to do with the College, thought they all see people they know and met during their years at the College.

A '72 graduate living in Addison said, "It's easier to stay here. You settle here, get a mediocre job, and have a hell of a good time. You can ski, camp, hike. There are a lot of people you know. There are no challenging confrontations." She said that she "plans as of this moment to eventually settle in Vermont, though not necessarily in Middlebury."

But first she feels a need to get away for a while. A drama major, she hopes to go to a theatrical school in England. She left Middlebury once, thinking it was for good, but came back in a month. Once she has gone again, she feels "it's entirely possible I won't come back. But the beauty of staying on in Vermont is the chance to be around more people you know, and to find more of the essence of what you're looking for."

As a freshman, she "could not fathom living out here." By her senior year, she had moved off campus and saw more of what the townspeople were doing. She got to know them better and enjoyed living among them.

"It's a big decision to buy land and build a house here. It's a dream I have. But if I had unlimited money, I wouldn't do it right now. I want to see other things.

"I have a peculiar love for this area. It's a much more simple, quiet existence. Middlebury is simply a decent place to bide one's time while planning something else."

Some of the graduates are definitely planning to do something else. Kevin Kenlan, '73, is applying to medical school again this year and is living in Ecole Champlain. He works at Mr. Ups.

"I didn't like the school that much when I went here, but I like the people and Vermont." He hopes to go to medical school in Vermont and is trying now to get a job in Burlington in medical research. If he does go to school out of the state, he expects to return here to practice.

"You're not prepared to do anything after Middlebury. The degree in the 'real world' is worthless. If you don't go to graduate school and have no firm decision as to what to do, you pick a nice place to live. Vermont is such a place. There is a different set of values up here. People are more independent," said Kenlan.

Another reason people give for staying in the area is the desire to take advantage of the time they didn't have in four years of college. By living in Middlebury or one of the towns near it, graduates finally get the opportunity to know the people of Vermont and to fully enjoy the beauty of the land.

One graduate considers herself "a lady of leisure, and loving it."

Those who chose to remain after graduation vary in their opinions of their college years here. Many value most the close friendships formed; friendships which are easily continued because so many of their classmates are still around. Vermont has become their home.

Chris said he felt "like a laboratory rat, living on the hill freshman year." He lived at Slug for the remaining years. "The fraternity experience was really good. There is a closeness there; people get to know other people really well." He also had a chance to know more townspeople, and "students who did not fit in to what Middlebury College is."

Another said, "the actual day to day courses were disappointing. There are very few professors who I would ever try to find again, although those few are really worthwhile." He said that overall, though, he "enjoyed the college years."

The fact that many graduates cannot find jobs in the fields they desire may also contribute to their staying in Middlebury. They also use the Vermont life as a "sort of rest after years of formal education."

Will those who have not left actually settle down and remain here? "There's a lot more going on in the world than at Middlebury. I think you should get out of here for a time," some claim. "You have to get a different perspective."

While several graduates are planning to become permanent residents of Vermont, others will certainly go on to get the different perspectives. If they still feel the way they do now, many will return to a place like this.

announcements

Wilson Fellow to visit

The retired chairman of the board of the Bank of America will spend next week on the Middlebury College campus. His visit is part of a new nationwide effort, sponsored by two large foundations, to bring the campus and the non-academic world closer together.

Louis D. Lundborg will visit a number of classes in Middlebury's Department of Economics, dine with students, faculty and administration, and participate in a public panel discussion.

The panel, to be held on Thursday, Oct. 25, at 8 p.m. in Proctor Lounge, will deal with corporate social responsibility. Scheduled to participate with Mr. Lundborg are: Dr. Stanley Bates, chairman of Middlebury's department of philosophy; Dr. John Craven, chairman of the department of economics; Dr. Dennis O'Brien, Dean of the College, and two students.

Mr. Lundborg comes to Middlebury under a program financed by the Lilly Endowment of Indianapolis and administered by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. Designated a Woodrow Wilson Senior Fellow, he is one of 58 leaders of business, finance, diplomacy and other professions who will be visiting some 60 colleges during the year.

A Standford University alumnus, Mr. Lundborg was an executive with the Bank of America from 1949 until his retirement last year. Before that he held a number of positions in the California Chamber of Commerce, and served for a year as a Stanford Vice President. He is the author of two books: **Practical Psychology for the Organization Executive**,and **Public Relations in the Local Community.**

Staying with a friend?

In the process of rewriting there was an omission in this year's College Handbook. That is: **Guests**: Non-Middlebury guests may stay in the dormitories no longer than three days. Arrangements for accommodations are the responsibility of the students. Men may not stay in women's rooms and vice versa.

I would also like to remind you that students are not permitted to change residence without notifying the Deans' office. This is an occult way of saying that one is supposed to live in the room assigned—not with a friend, male or female.

Erica Wonnacott
Dean of Students

Legal soliciting

We have had an increase of people wandering through the dorms selling items and collecting money. We do have "official" concessions — that is, people who have applied to Mr. Brakely and have been approved to sell in the dorms; when food is involved Dr. Parton checks on health conditions.

Official concessions will be given an I.D.. and if you have any question about someone in your dorm ask to see their I.D.; it they are not "official" please call Campus Security.

The concessions on campus are:
"Of Middlebury Town" — Charles Jackson, Tom Stillman
Time Magazine — C.D. Brakely, Jr.
Birthday Cake — George Antonakos
Ski Maintenance — Paul Cousins
Boston Globe — John Siegel
"Munchy Men" (milk and donuts) — Richard Simourd
New York Times — Parker Orr and Rod Parnell
Foleys — Jim Kelly, Bill Maher, Marjorie Weil, Karen Jacobsen
Desk Blotter — Russ Marrazzo
Pizza — Zeta Psi — Bill Whittaker and Jim Griffen
Bookcase Concession — Dick Epstein and Buck Rahm

Erica Wonnacott
Dean of Students

Sewing bee supports students

A double bed quilt recently completed by members of the Middlebury College Sewing Bee will be raffled off at the College Art and Gift Show in Proctor Lounge on November 6 and 7.

The quilt is on display at Frog Hollow Craft Center. Raffle tickets can be purchased at the Center at the prices of $.50 for one, or $1.00 for three. The proceeds will go to support special activities of foreign students at the College. This support includes financial aid to students who attend the Conference for International Understanding, held annually in Minnesota, and for those who have to return home in emergency situations.

Winter term

Students interested in Winter Term exchanges with Berea College or Lincoln University or Spring Term exchanges with Swarthmore College should see Arnold McKinney in the Dean of Students Office. This year's catalogues have arrived.

Goddard holds socio-environmental conference

Goddard College will host a three-day socio-envi ronmental conference on their campus in Plainfield, Vermont beginning Friday, November 10. The public discussion will focus on the "social roots of the environmental crisis."

More than ten nationally-known scholars and activists will take part in the conference. Those scheduled to attend include: Murray Bookchin, Goddard visiting professor of ecology and conference chairperson; Karl Hess, former speechwriter for Senator Barry Goldwater; Martin Johnson, Vermont Secretary of Environmental Conservation; and Eugene Eccli, Associate Editor of "Alternative Sources of Energy," and an expert on solar energy.

The conference will open at 9 a.m. in the Haybarn Theater on the Goddard campus. Meals will be available at the college, but there will be no accommodations available for guests.

Freshmen forum election results

Barbara Donnell	**163**
James Hills	**162**
Ellen Fisher	**161**
Liz Campbell	**160**
Sam Carpenter	**152**
Felix Batista	**139**
Robert Connerty	**133**

classifieds

FOR SALE: GE stereo, four years old. $40 or best offer. Meryl Seigman, Zeta Psi, 388-9465.

PIZZA: Delivered to your door. Every night but Sunday. Two dollars. 388-9465.

FOR SALE: Porsche Coupe (356B) 1961. Engine completely rebuilt, 6000 miles ago with super pistons. Mechanically perfect. $1500. Ms. McDaniel 388-7031, 105 Freeman.

FOR SALE: 1967 Ford Fairlane 500, 289. $325, fair condition. Call 453-3312.

HELP WANTED: Student to assist Faculty family fetch and store firewood, afternoons. Attractive pay. Tel. Colman 388-7840.

FOR SALE: Mexican classical guitar with case. $60.00 See it and play it at Hadley 606. Judy Grubb.

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Peter Driscoll and mime

By GINNI LEIGH

On October 18th at 8:00 p.m. the MCAB, in conjunction with the Vermont Council on the Arts, presented Peter Driscoll '72. Driscoll is a mime who tries to portray "Man in action; an attempt to show not a representation of the reality of man, but his essence" (from **MiddWeek**). And he succeeds.

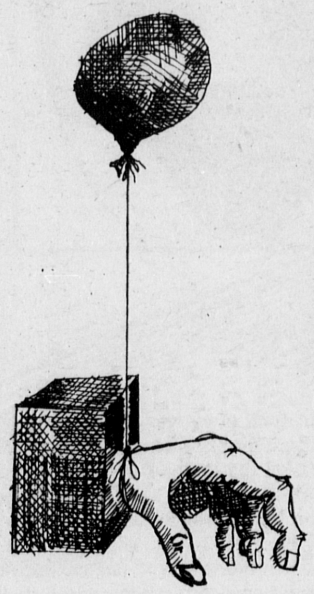
Driscoll makes his audience believe that something which does not exist, exists. His sketch called "The Balloon" gave the distinct impression that he really would be lifted off the ground by an imaginary balloon. He succeeded in making himself, a man in his 20's, appear to be a boy of six.

Most of Driscoll's sketches were comic; yet his sense of comedy is unique. In one sketch entitled "Flies," he portrayed himself first as a person annoyed by flies buzzing around his head, and finally as a fly himself—a fly being killed.

One could argue that the reason Driscoll was so effective was that his humor is based on situations very close to us. It wasn't until he performed his one serious act, "The Cage," that the audience was fully impressed with his skill.

One of the most impressive, and difficult stunts a mime can perform is to give the impression of leaning against or touching a wall which doesn't exist. That, technically, is what "The Cage" was—the portrayal of a man in a rectangular enclosure which kept getting smaller. And smaller. And smaller...

The audience asked for an encore, and Driscoll presented as his final piece "The Actor." As he admitted, the sketch is not really ready for showing, and needs some more work.



housing crisis...

continued from p. 1

ACHA concluded that until the political leaders recognize the crisis, the problem promises to become more severe.

At this point, the conference was opened for questions from the press, and further comments from ACHA members.

A question was asked as to why the trailer crisis arose so suddenly. It was explained that an increase in the number of trailers filling up trailer parks, skyrocketing building costs, and the tightening of zoning regulations were all responsible.

Mr. Geoff Cobden, rehabilitation worker at the Department of Social Welfare, contended that the housing problem is a "major factor in keeping people on welfare." He argued that welfare recipients could sooner become self-sufficient if they were able to use their wages toward buying their own homes, instead of having to spend them on often substandard rental units.

More questions revealed the following points:

1) Depreciation rates of trailers are similar to the rapid devaluation of cars, as opposed to the increase in value of permanent houses.

2) A study at UVM shows that trailer residents actually pay proportionately more in town taxes than do conventional home owners.

3) The State Housing Authority has been sent two letters of protest by ACHA, but has not yet replied.

4) Many out-of-staters buy up old houses, renovate them, and price them out of the range of low income Vermonters.

5) Six families in trailers have been displaced this month, out of a total of twenty so far. An additional 50 to 100 families could benefit from subsidized rental units.

Also discussed were various proposals for community action. These ranged from capture of revenue sharing to changes in the zoning laws, as well as the previously mentioned development of municipal trailer parks.

ACHA is continuing work on these and other ideas and will submit compiled facts and figures along with their proposals to the town selectmen.

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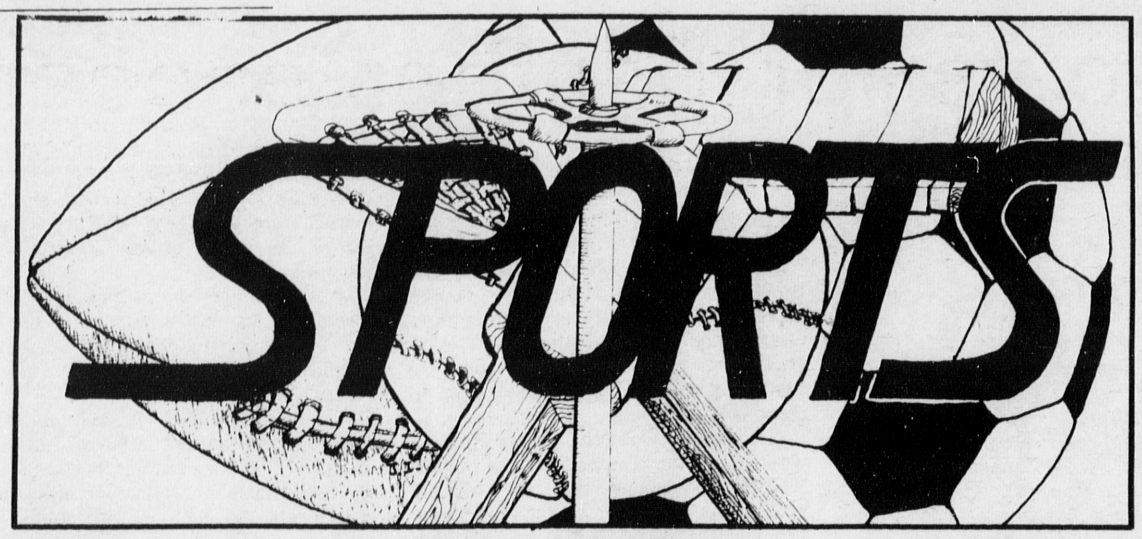

panthers notch twelfth and thirteenth

Overcome Williams 35-21

By JOHN DOHERTY

Whenever Middlebury is being mentioned as a potential undefeated team, you can be sure that a lot of attention will be given to the Williams game. No matter how much competition is supposedly provided by other teams on the schedule, players and coaches alike are well aware that Williams is the major stumbling block for an 8-0 season. But the 35-21 win of two weeks ago has cleared the way.

While the going will be by no means easy, the people who congregate at Memorial Fieldhouse will nonetheless breathe a bit easier now that the "Purple Cows" are out to pasture.

That the Panthers knew what was at stake that Saturday was thoroughly obvious from their play. In certainly their best effort of the season, they rebounded from two offensive miscues that had provided the Ephmen with an easy 14 point lead in the early going.

Middlebury's defensive unit was stintingly stunning, giving up only one touchdown, and that when the contest had ostensibly been decided.

While performances by Barrington, Kelly, Viani, and Brakeley throttled the Williams offense, the familiar O's, Tommy O'Connor (2 TD's) and Charley O'Sullivan (1 TD) spearheaded a ground game of 373 yards that comprised the bulk of Middlebury's offense. Mackey's passing complemented their efforts, completing six of 14 for 91 yards and one touchdown. Jack Leary made a successful debut at the fullbacks lot, with his one TD rounding out the scoring.

The victory significantly elevated the Panthers into a tie for sixth with a 3-2 Lafayette team in the Division 2 Lambert Cup balloting. It also, along with this week's squelching of helpless Hamilton, extended the Middlebury undefeated streak to thirteen.

Given the remaining schedule, and should the Panthers retain adequate mental preparation in their away games against RPI and Norwich, only Union could challenge in the season finale here on November 10th.

Hamilton drubbed again 40-11

By W. W. SCHROEDER

Until 5:41 of the first quarter, the "Annual Drubbing of Hamilton" appeared to be losing credence as a Middlebury football institution. At this juncture, Panther running back Tommy O'Connor galloped around end, from the Hamilton nine yard line, to put six Middlebury points on the scoreboard, and ease the apprehensions of an overflow crowd of parents and regular Middlebury rooters.

The Panthers led for the remainder of the game. However, those who are tempted to relegate the rest of the game to the role of a boring, one-sided affair should be admonished; while the game was one-sided, Hamilton managed to spice it up with innovations that have never been seen before on Porter Field.

In recent years, the performance of the Hamilton Continentals has evoked sympathy from this writer. This year, Hamilton pulled one stunt which will forever ingratiate them to the bored football fan. After finally scoring a touchdown towards the end of the last quarter, Hamilton unleashed a two point conversion play the likes of which occurs only in intramural football.

Essentially, the play involved placing seven blockers and one runner on the far right side of the field, while the ball was hiked on the left side of the field to the quarterback. A quick pass to the running back stationed behind his phalanx, and the forward movement of this wall against the few surprised Middlebury defenders who straggled over there, resulted in two easy points.

Perhaps the incongruity (or the effectiveness) of this move caused a Middlebury player, whom this writer chanced to overhear, declare that the game was "a joke." Hamilton this year offered entertainment to the fans and an opportunity for Coach Heinecken to test his reserves.

continued on p. 19

Women win tennis

By TERRY BAER

It's not a sport that usually raises a lot of racket, but the time to sound off has arrived. Under the apt leadership of Coach Joan Towne, the Women's Tennis team has coralled the most consistently talented team in the school's history, and boasts an 8-2 record as proof. Competing against the combined forces of a difficult schedule, the nippy autumn air, an indoor court on which balls slide instead of bounce, and a demoralizing sport's staff that is predominantly male, i.e. chauvinist, that's quite an accomplishment.

A successful season was an early promise when for the first time in several years, the Midd squad came away with a victory from the traditional opener with the town Ms.'s. Following up this accurate omen, the Midd women won matches against Norwich 3-2, Castleton 3-1, Green Mountain 7-2 and 5-2, Colby Jr. 5-1, Norwich 7-1, and Williams 2-1.

The only two losses suffered were at the hands of the UVM team, but Ms. Towne, noting that team's larger reservoir of talent, is nonetheless pleased with her squad. She adds that although the team in the past has witnessed a few individual players more skilled, this year's strength and consequent success lies in its depth.

Providing a large portion of that depth is senior Brook Richardson who last year played on the men's team as well. She has been supported by three new players, Judy Breck, Becky Warren, and Sue Finney, who have been a consistent source of vital team points.

All in all, the Women's Tennis Team seems to have skillfully combined spirit, coaching, and ability to produce another one of those outstanding athletic endeavors that have come to characterize Middlebury sports.

Coach Anderson- then and now

By SUSAN ANDREW

Several weeks ago the Middlebury football team pulled off an incredible victory over Wesleyan. With no time left on the clock, Pete Mackey kicked a field goal through the uprights.

That same day another victory took place in the city of Providence, R.I., the new home of John Anderson, Middlebury's football coach of last year. Quite an unlikely city for bright events in football, Providence harbored one of the most unusual last minute plays ever seen in the sport.

But let us review the events leading up to this memorable day, when the sun actually broke through the clouds in Smog City. They extend back to almost a year before when Brown University decided it needed a football coach, instead of the usual, run of the mill, kickball coaches. A search was made, and Middlebury was designated for attack.

John Anderson, our former coach, had a brilliant coaching career behind him, the epitomy of short time success. He nurtured what seemed to be a hopeless situation (Middlebury football, five years ago) into one of the major small college football powers in the East.

Not only did Middlebury have an undefeated season last year, but under Coach Heinecken this year, the Panthers have won five more games and now have the longest winning streak in New England.

Brown, realizing Anderson's talent and knowing that Middlebury has to be one of the best farm league colleges in the East (several years back Brown managed to extract our former basketball coach Jerry Alaimo), decided to see if Anderson's wizardry could do anything for their seemingly irreperable state of football affairs.

Saturday, Sept. 29 was the big test, the first game that the Bruins played under Anderson's new management. Their first opponent was the University of Rhode Island's Rams. The initial impressions of Brown were that if anything, the game would be a "psych out." The Brown players paraded out on the field with new uniforms, new calisthenics, and new hopes. All through the first half the Bruins played with all the momentum, keeping the score of the opponents nill. But because of many mistakes in the fourth quarter (former Brown football coaches must have been haunting the fumbling Bruins), the score slipped to 20-12 in favor

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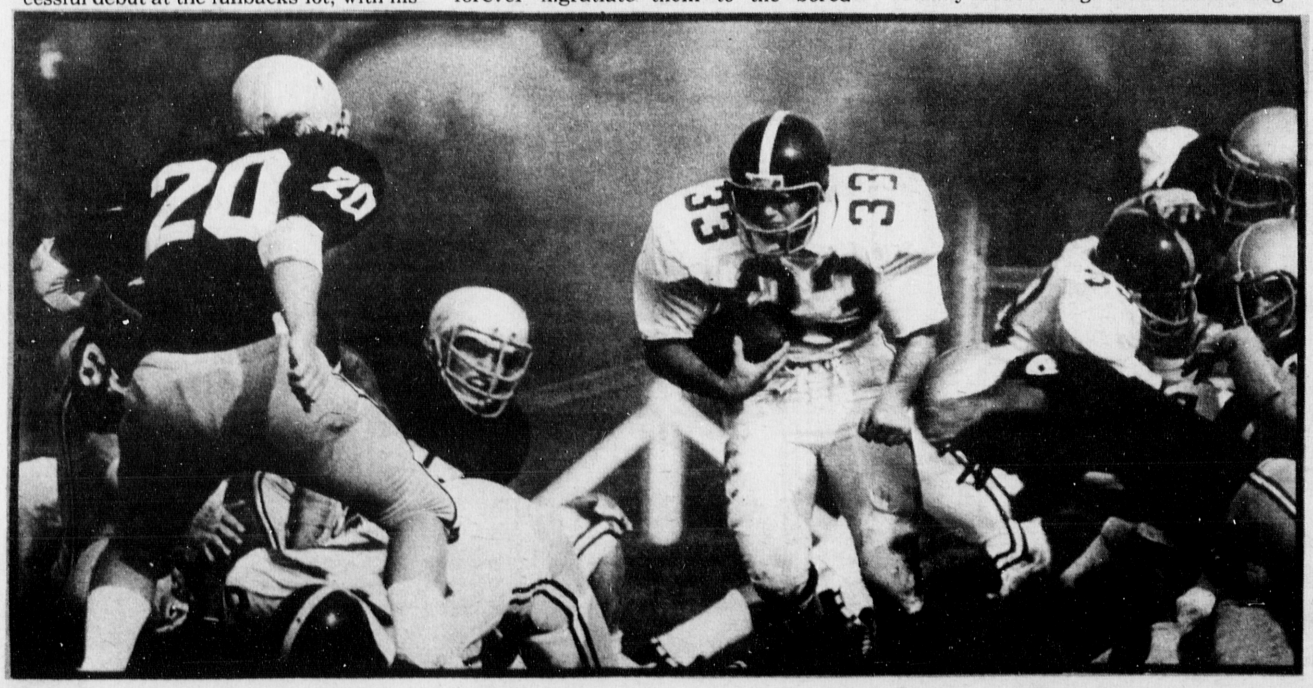
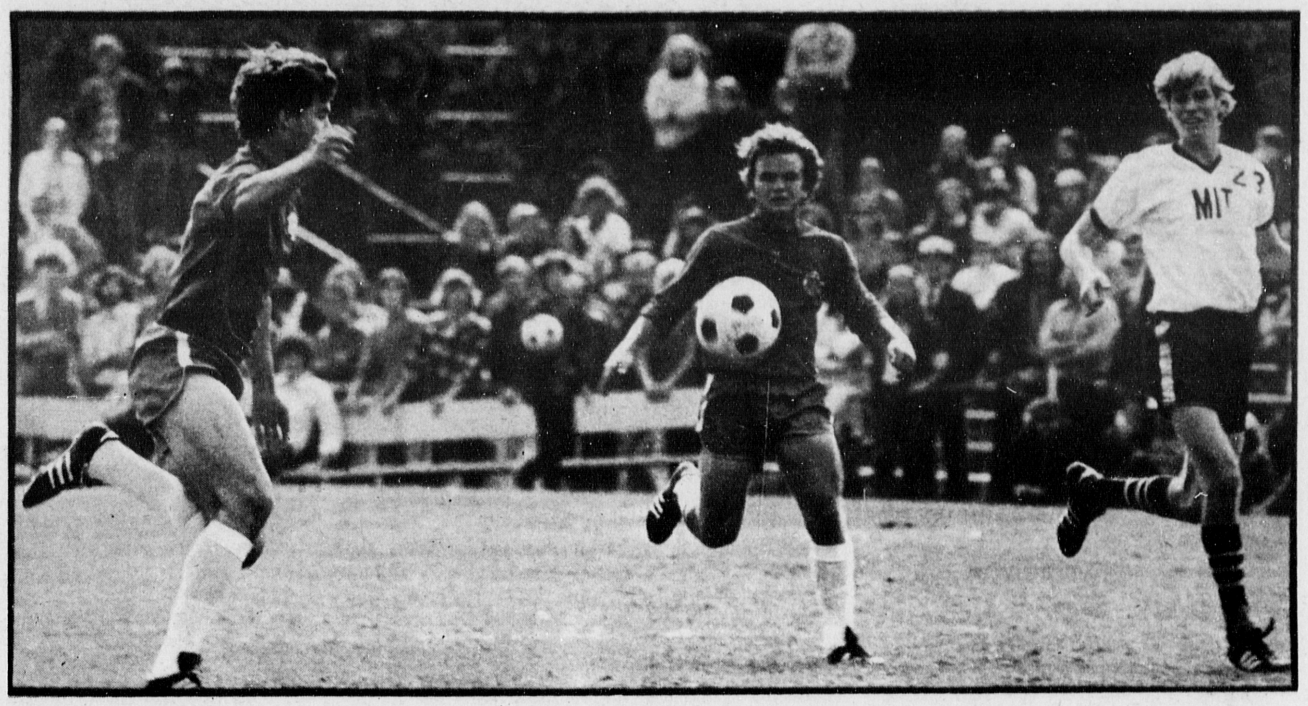


more shut-outs for panther soccer



Trinity 2-0

By TOM RYAN

For a team that touts a star like Otto Preminger, the Trinity Bantams gave a rather uncinematic performance in their 2-0 loss to the booters of Middlebury. Actually, Preminger was marvelous in the nets with 22 suspenseful saves, and his cohorts weren't undramatic. But by analogy, they were up against the team of Bergman, Fellini, Selznic, and a cast of thousands. How can anyone look good in comparison? It was the Panther's seventh consecutive shut-out.

The Midd soccer team is a group of show men (the only things more interesting to watch around campus in the last two weeks has been soused alumni and parents), but with one important exception over most dramatic personae: None on the field is upstaging anyone else. It's teamwork at its finest.

Coach Lawson likes to particularly stress this aspect of his team: "We so totally controlled and dominated Trinity because it was a unit effort. That's especially the key to our defense. The shutouts are the result of eleven players." With two or three outstanding forwards, any team can potentially be a scoring powerhouse. But only when the whole team is pulling together can a squad come away from seven games unpenetrated.

Keeping that "scored against" column virginal is now the Panther's prime objective. Barring the unexpected from UVM, the final test will come Saturday from an undefeated Union team. Lawson has scouted the Dutchmen and feels certain that the Panthers will add them to their list of credits, but he also notes that scoring-wise, they are perhaps the most capable team the Midd booters have confronted.

While the backfield concentrates on its shutout status, up front Charlie Jackson seems to be the man to watch for turning dual goose eggs into victories. Talleying both goals aginst Trinity, he has now amassed a total of nine to lead the Panther scoring. Last year's top scorer, Brian Lewis, is also a considerable threat with five netted shots to his credit.

If soccer doesn't have its Academy to award Oscars, it does have the ECAC play-offs, and Midd already looks to be the top seeded contender. With teams like Tufts, Wesleyan, and Amherst also competing, it promises to be one of the best tournaments in years. And on the individual level, several Little All-Americans may be in the making. As the season draws to the close, a suspenseful, tour de force of a finale seems immenent.

MIT 1-0

By PETER SEITEL

Riding north from Boston, on October 13, M.I.T. Head Soccer Coach, William Morrison, must have been just a little disturbed by the scouting reports he had received, concerning the Panthers five previous shutout victories. But then again, why should he worry? After all, Middlebury may be tops in Northern New England, but that says nothing about how they stack up against a city university.

Hours later though, after he had watched his team fall 1-0 at Middlebury, Morrison surely must have wished he had taken the Panther's record a bit more seriously. His team played well, but they simply did not have it in them to alter the final outcome of a game controlled by Panther skill.

Anyone at the game would have felt a tinge of sympathy for the M.I.T. squad. How were they to know that Coach Thomas Lawson's squad would play the best team ball they had shown to date? How could they have possibly known just how well the line could move the ball in all directions, or just how fast the halfbacks could make the transition from offense to defense, or even how effectively our fullbacks and goalie could protect the nets?

From the start, the game was dominated by Middlebury. M.I.T. played a strong defensive game, hoping for a fast break score, but the Midd fullbacks were quick to save any balls that chanced to wander toward goalie Dave Kynoski. And as the game continued to be played predominantly in front of the M.I.T. goal, it became apparent that only time stood between the Panther booters and a winning score.

That score came with only 3 minutes gone in the second half. Peter Colton centered the ball perfectly from the left corner to Charley Jackson who accurately headed it into the right corner of the goal.

In all, M.I.T.'s goalie was bombarded by 28 Midd shots, with Eric Shapiro, Kevin Candon, Brian Lewis, and Andy Jackson each contributing their fair share. And Panther fullbacks, led by the powerful foot of Dave Pentkowski, allowed only 10 shots on goal, while Kynoski needed to come up with merely 4 saves to protect his (and the team's) shutout record.

The game was by no means a show of individual performances, as the Midd squad provided an unprecedented display of skilled teamwork. In fact, upon being questioned as to whom he thought played exceptionally well, Coach Lawson, without fully realizing it, rattled off the entire Midd roaster . . . "and that includes the substitutes. They all played really well."

But fullback Dave Pentkowski may have said it even better (perhaps for the benefit of Coach Morrison and his team, who undoubtedly left Middlebury with a certain deep respect for our "small" school) when he remarked, " . . . the defensemen were always there to help each other out . . . and the offense was clicking, and together, that really makes a difference!"

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Anderson...

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of Rhode Island, with only 32 seconds remaining in the game.

All seemed as in past years at Brown; hopes for a good year had been shattered and many disgusted or disheartened fans filed out of the stadium. Even with a good coach, Brown seemed doomed to mediocrity as far as football was concerned. Those fans who left with half a minute to go were kicking themselves soon after, for no matter how hopesless the situation is, one should never leave a football game that Anderson has any part of (Remember the last minute against RPI that saw two Midd touchdowns?).

There was something preternatural in the way that Pete Beatrice heaved the football from his own 20, and watched it bounce off two URI defensive men and into the hands of Jeff Smith, who then ran into the endzone for a touchdown. A successful two point conversion ensued to tie the game with four seconds left until the buzzer.

Such an ending of a football game makes one wonder if Anderson has some sort of hyperphysical power. Since the URI game, Brown has lost to Penn (a game Brown should have won), has beaten Yale (this win gave Brown a better record than they had all last year), and has lost to Dartmouth. From this record one can guess that Anderson is building the team not by magic, but by hard work, and it will take time to create a consistently winning team.

In an interview with Mike Goldberger, another coach from Middlebury transported to Brown, I found that the offense used is multiple, that is, the same that Anderson employed at Middlebury. The defense is a conglomeration of the many variegated backgrounds of the coaching staff. They both like the school and the student body, though Mike still likes Middlebury better.

The football players are hard working, enthusiastic, and very serious about football. Brown players, in turn, describe Anderson as a very methodical, well-organized coach whom no one second guesses. They feel that he places great confidence in them (he will have them try for a first down where previously they would have kicked). Both Mike and Coach Anderson wish the Middlebury team the best of luck.

Women wallop Williams

By ANITA ROSENCRANTZ

Those who braved the rain and cold last Thursday to watch women's field hockey saw two very good and very different games. The B team won its second game of the season with a 2-1 score, and the A team carried through its seventh victory in a 3-1 game.

The B team showed a tremendous improvement since its Skidmore game. Facing a very tough Williams team, they played really fine, together hockey. The forwards played their whole line, with good passing all the way from right to left wings. About half way through the period, Williams scored, but pushing hard, Middlebury tied it about five minutes later. The goal was by wing Adele Ashley.

Both teams came into the second half determined to win. Asometimes a 1-1 tie will pressure a team so, that teamwork is lost in individual aggressiveness. Middlebury, however, stayed together remaining very cool, aggressive, and accurate. Their teamwork payed off when midway through the half, Susie Ebling made a beautiful goal on a rebound, clobbering a shot that had bounced from the goalie's pads. She was right where she was supposed to be. And, it worked!

The entire game "worked." Wings were in position to pick up from inners; halfbacks ranged, blocked, and shot forward; and fullbacks were solidly "there," on both teams. It was exemplary hockey.

The A team began their game somewhat overly aggressively and messily. Even though Betsy Baetjer scored within the first three minutes, the team did not control the ball with united effort. The A team has great power with extremely talented individual players, but unfortunately the entire first half was a show of those individual players.

Shots were hard and long, but forwards overran the ball, while halfbacks shot to empty ground. Sue Storer did make a fine goal with a booming shot from at least twelve feet out, but Williams pushed hard and scored at the very end of the half.

As the second half progressed Williams blocked Middlebury closer and closer, and Middlebury finally showed that they could really play hockey, as a team. The game was accurate and open as halbacks began connecting with their forwards. The pace was incredibly fast. There was no lagging, and no time for "setting up." And, whereas in the first half players didn't "set up" and kept missing shots, in the last ten minutes of the game, the A team played pure, intuitive, accurate, beautiful hockey, summed up by a slamming "one on one" goal by Ellen Fisher. She outran her defense and smashed it in.

In their pace, their strength, and finally, their teamwork, the A team really looked professional. The field hockey Thursday against Williams was played the way one's high school gym teacher said it could be played, and which, in beginner's clumsiness, no one believed.

Harriers halve season

By ERIC MALTZMAN

The Middlebury cross-country team evened its regular season record at 7-7 by beating Johnson State and Castleton State, and losing to Keene State.

Keene started out slowly but surged ahead in a pack in the middle of the race. They captured the first five places in rolling up the low score of 15 points. The Panthers started quickly but faded in the later stages of the race. Colyn Case was sixth and Craig Ward, John Estle, Bill Kitson, and Dave Lantz landed the 10-13 spots for a total of 52. Lantz ran an especially good race finishing only eight seconds behind Ward. Johnson (79) and Castleton (124) were never in contention.

Earlier in the week, the harriers closed out their home season with an easy 17-42 decision over Union. John Estle and Colyn Case led from start to finish and ran 1-2 in 26:06. Craig Ward ran with the leaders most of the way and captured third in 26:06. Brant McDougall and Dave Lantz tied for fifth in 26:23 to close out the Midd scoring. Chris Baldwin (9), Mark Vernon (10), and Pascal Cheng (12) all ran their best races of the year.

Two weeks ago Middlebury knocked off Norwich and St. Michael's while placing second to UVM in the State Meet, and lost both ends of a tri-meet to Coast Guard and Amherst. The Panthers were without two of their better runners in the latter meet.

The squad will compete in the Eastern Meet this Saturday, and will finish up the season at the New England Meet next Saturday.

Winning ways contagious

By TOBY BURR

This year, the "B" soccer team has been fairly successful in emulating the winning ways of their varsity counterparts. After losing 1-0 in a well-played, closely fought opener against Williams the squad has come back with solid victories over Norwich 3-1, Windham 6-0, and Johnson State 3-0.

Buoyed by a nucleus of talented sophomores such as "Pierre" Boucher and John O'Brien and by the coaching of Gary Hindley, the team has progressed steadily throughout the season. After three games, they have cumulatively outscored their opponents 9-2 and led in shots on goal 85-54.

After playing an extremely competent Williams squad, Midd had trouble taking Norwich seriously. Although the Panthers dominated the game, few were content with the general level of play, and felt that had they been at their best, the margin of victory would have been much greater.

The team tightened its game up when playing Windham, and showed its ability much more clearly. This trend continued as Midd accepted the challenge of a reasonably talented Johnson State team, dominating the contest with accurate forward and lateral passing. The Panthers demonstrated a maturing sense of the game, as they consistently held their positions, pinpointing each other with crisp play-making.

Throughout the second half, Middlebury kept the ball at Johnson's end of the field, continually taking advantage of accurate cross field passing to race behind Johnson's fullbacks for repeated forays on the goaltender. It was an encouaging game to watch, and augurs well not only for the rest of this season, but for next year's varsity.

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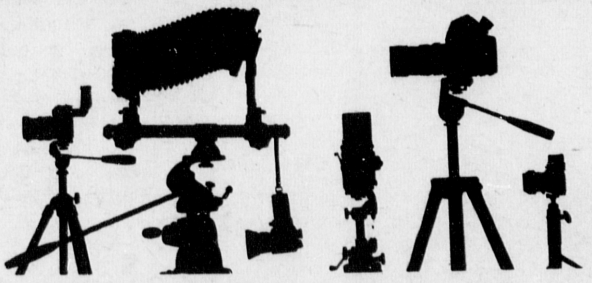
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cluster flies...

continued from p. 4

build it differently elsewhere. It is impossible to seal a building against them.

There are actually a lot of them, quite apart from the fact that you are seeing local clusterings. But then there are a lot of earthworms. Darwin, in his charming little book, **The Formation of Vegetable Mould Through the Action of Worms** (1881), estimated there to be an average of some 50,000 per acre in English soil. The same fly occurs all through North America, Eurasia and Africa.

It is interesting to note that the life history was worked out by Keilin in France in 1915, but that the somewhat different life history of our local variety was not reported until last year when Yahnke and George of the University of Western Ontario published their studies.

Were the cluster fly a menace, as is the house fly, we would have had thousands of studies. I shan't say it is an attractive insect; but it is most certainly a totally innocent one. It is we who have laid traps for its dim little mind by putting up clusterings spots that are warmer inside than out.

football...

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The first half saw the Middlebury machine roll up such a cushion, that the regulars were rested before its conclusion. The first ten minutes of the first quarter found the Panthers victims of poor field position. After winning the coin toss, Middlebury received the kick, and on the first play from scrimmage, a fumble gave the Continentals the ball on the Middlebury 22. Unable to move, Hamilton had to settle for a 38 yard field goal by their one-armed kicker, William Finan. Finan's excellent left foot may be the only real threat in the lackluster - Hamilton offense; additionally, he drove the ball to the goal line on every kickoff.

Astute gridiron observers may have noted a Panther trend in recent weeks towards slow starts. Bad field position and an interception of a Pete Mackey pass by Hamilton's Dustin Batley thwarted the next two Middlebury drives. Meanwhile, a tenacious Panther defense, including a sack of Continental quarterback Craig Fallon by Paul Viani and Peter Brakeley, held Hamilton motionless when they had the ball.

The offense finally clicked when a poor Hamilton punt and a personal foul penalty put Middlebury 15 yards from paydirt. After Tommy O'Connor's touchdown, the offense went on a first half rampage. The next Panther score came on a play action pass set up by the deft ball handling of Peter Mackey. Nick Lagadinos hauled in the pass and loped unmolested into the endzone. The quarter ended Middlebury 13, Hamilton 3.

Mackey Breaks Record

Panther scoring in the second quarter consisted of two touchdowns, and successful point-after kicks by Jim Chandler. Charley O'Sullivan got the first on a four yard run, being stopped twice, but reaching the goal line by pure perseverance.

The second touchdown came on a Pete Mackey pass to split-end Bruce Bertkau; this pass was Mackey's 36th career touchdown pass tying a New England record — congratulations! Meanwhile, the Hamilton offense was rendered dead by unyielding Middlebury defense. The score at halftime: Middlebury 27, Hamilton 3.

The third quarter started with a Jim Barrington interception of an errant aerial thrown by Hamilton's new quarterback, Rob Winter. An exchange of fumbles at Hamilton's end of the field, and a goal line stand by the Hamilton defense indicated a possible shift in momentum towards Hamilton; however, Ed Woodson's block of a punt gave Middlebury the ball again deep in Hamilton territory. Pete Mackey bootlegged the ball in from the nine for the score.

At this point, with the score 33-3 Middlebury, Coach Heinecken emptied the bench. Each side scored once before the final gun. Jack Leary accounted for the Middlebury score, on one of his sweeps, while Hamilton managed to put together a sustained drive late in the fourth quarter, finally scoring on a short pass.

Subs of Substance

Middlebury's starting offense and defense performed in their usual polished manner. The real lesson to be learned from this game is found in the play of the substitutes. Jack Leary exhibited not only athletic prowess as both a runner and a passer, but also a predilection for calling his own number.

Defensively, Ed Woodson and Pierre Fischer, the backup outside linebackers and kicking team specialists, proved to be tough customers who handled their assignments well. Potential such as this bodes well for the future of Middlebury football.

In hindsight, Hamilton was no test for the Panthers; indeed the Porter field chainkeepers exhibited more speed and agility than most of the Continentals. In spite of their craziest efforts, Hamilton simply did not have the horses. The Panthers were not perfect, but clearly in a different league; the lopsided score makes it hard to find fault.

Coach Heinecken after the game said that it turned out as he had hoped. Looking towards the future, there are high hopes for another undefeated season, and the Panthers 40-11 victory over Hamilton moves them one step closer to that goal.

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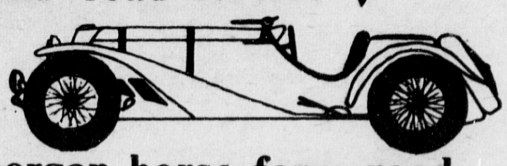
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continued from p. 1

Heaton, (Alumni board, DU), suggested that it was not possible to have any social group without some form of selectivity. He felt that selectivity "is a fact of life," and wondered what harm O'Brien saw in it as it pertained to the frats.

O'Brien answered that he was not against selectivity in general, but against selectivity on the basis of what he termed "character evaluation."

He also noted a difference between "self selectivity" on the part of the students and selectivity practiced by the fraternities.

Ray Walch, alumni president, KDR, wanted to know if the College was going to listen to students about their preferences regarding living situations.

O'Brien responded affirmatively. He stated, however, that the College wanted to maintain "openness" in the choices offered to students in living arrangements.

He cited the example of twelve women whose request to take over one of the College's student houses as a group was turned down last year. The College did not want to support this type of 'self-selectivity,' O'Brien said.

O'Brien remarked that one reason the College had decided to propose a change in the fraternity system was the deteriorating financial condition of the fraternities.

The group objected to this, with Curtis Viebranz (representative, active chapter ASP), reminding O'Brien of the surplus funds that DU had remaining at the end of last year.

Viebranz suggested that the resurgence in fraternity membership and activity this year was "not because you lit a fire under our asses," but was due to the fact that most of the fraternities were in good financial condition.

Charles O'Sullivan (president, active chapter KDR) thought that the College had shifted its position on the fraternities since the discussion of the administration's proposal began. He called the original proposal "harsh," and stated that it seemed that all the Administration really wanted at this time was legal control.

O'Brien answered that he hadn't changed his position since the first meeting with fraternity representatives several weeks ago at Tim Carey's house.. He said he still intended to maintain the houses in their present condition.

O'Sullivan wanted to know what there would be in the new system to prevent the College from making changes in the houses. "What's to keep you from taking the living room at KDR and turning it into bedrooms?," O'Sullivan asked.

O'Brien responded that there was nothing to guarantee that the College would not change the houses, but that the College did not intend to do so at present.

One student noted that it had not been the College's intention to have students in the lounges of dormitoriies this year, but that students were living in them anyway.

O'Brien said that he knew that the fraternities had difficulty believing that the College's intentions were what he claimed they were, but that the Administration had difficulty believing the fraternities intentions would be carried out. He wondered what guarantee there was that the fraternities would not go back to the "old system."

Ted Mooney, (alumni president, Sig Ep) said he didn't think that the fraternities at Middlebury had died O'Brien inferred, but that they had "been starved to death."

He claimed that President James Armstrong had wanted to abolish fraternities as long as six years ago. At that time the Ad Hoc Committee on Student Life issued its report, recommending discontinuation of the fraternal living and eating facilities.

Mooney said he though the fraternities helped to build responsibility in students, and that he personally was willing to assume responsibility for his fraternity. He thought that not discussing the proposal with the alumni of the fraternities before it was revealed was like "eliminating Congress" from the decision-making process.

Gordon Perine, Director of Alumni Relations and Placement, answered Mooney's statement.

Perine said that he was a very loyal member of the now-defunct DKE house. He said that in the past ten years, he had watched the fraternities go downhill. He cited lack of responsibility on the part of undergraduates and the lack of communication between the alumni and active members of the houses as reasons for their decline.

Perine said the College had done nothing to help or get rid of the fraternities until recently. He said that the breakfast meeting was the first time he had ever seen the fraternities fight for their existence as a group. He also thought the Interfraternity Council "should be the strongest organization on campus. "

Tim Carey, Associate Dean of Students, thought that the disintegration of th IFC last spring was "an indication of the problems" surrounding fraternities. He added that he thought the feelings of frat members had changed since last spring.

Kurt Kling (representative, active chapter Sig Ep) said that the IFC had broken up because it had not met very often, if at all, last year. He thought that it had not met because there were no problems last year with which it had to deal.

John Larkin (alumni president, ASP), asked what the College would do if the fraternities refused to sell their houses to the College. O'Brien responded that the administration would "continue to try to persuade" the houses to sell. He said that cutting off rebates to fraternity members would be a last resort.

Kurt Kling shot back that if the College cut off rebate, the American Civil Liberties Union would bring a case against the College on the basis of discrimination in off-campus housing.

And Ray Walch (KDR) stated vehemently that "you (the College) are not going to get one piece of property from the fraternities now or ever as far as I know."

O'Brien retorted, "Fine, Ray. I heard that from you last year."

Later, O'Brien referred to Walch's statement obliquely, terming such assertions "grandstand plays."

James Ross, Business Manager of the College, rose to speak about the image the houses presented to the town of Middlebury.

He said that he often met people in town who asked him, "Can't the College do anything about the fraternities?"

He tried to point out to the group that if the College had legal responsibility for the fraternities, the College could take action on eyesores like junk cars in front of houses, obscenities painted on chimneys, and unmowed lawns.

Curtis Viebranz said he felt the whole issue came down to whether or not "we trust you or you trust us." O'Brien quickly agreed that the fundamental issue was trust.

Reinforcing his stated intention to preserve the fraternities in their current condition, O'Brien said that the administration has "a positive interest in maintaining the structure" of fraternities. He felt that a residential college like Middlebury had to keep as many options open as possible for students.

Toward the end of the meeting, Richard Atkinson (alumni president, DU) expressed his disapproval of the manner in which the Administration had presented its plan.

He said that if the College was really interested in a discussion of the issue, then "let's sit down, discuss the thing, and come up with a new system." But let's not do it your way. That's not right."

Chester Liebs...

continued from p. 1

shape for their buildings. The first corporation to pick up on this idea was White Castle. Its buildings were the first standardized roadside marketing units. White Castle franchises sold prepackaged food from identical buildings shaped like miniature castles. They also catered to the automobile by having small buildings and large parking areas. This was found to be quite profitable.

In the 1920's, the ability to make larger pieces of glass brought about a redesigning of store fronts. The display window became a form of advertising. According to Liebs, architecture had at this time become a marketing vehicle.

Porcelain Signs

In order to demonstrate the building formula where the architecture and advertising are one and the same, Liebs explained the development of store signs. In the 1920's, corporations like Coca-Cola and Mail Pouch offered to paint an exterior surface of a building at no cost to the owner, if they were in turn allowed to paint an advertisement for their product on the painted surface.

Coca-Cola then began to make signs displaying their trademark, and offered to print a merchant's name on such a sign if he would agree to display it. These signs were eventually made of enamelled porcelain on metal plates, which were more durable than paint and easier to clean.

At first, the signs were small, and were used to cover imperfections in the walls as well as to advertise. Then, storeowners began to make their own porcelain signs without the trademarks of other companies. Eventually, storefronts were either made of glass, or covered with advertising panels of enamelled porcelain.

Liebs' example of this was what he called the Erector Set House, a franchise food market which had on one side a porcelain sign with the name of the franchise, and huge porcelain enamel panels painted with the owner's name above large windows on the front of the building.

This sort of building, which combines architecture and advertisement, was projected as the architecture of the future. Liebs stressed that this particular architecture is durable and has a long life expectancy.

PCC Trolley

The idea of combining architecture and advertisement was greatly influenced by the development of transportation, Liebs said. In the 1920's, the President's Conference Commission (PCC) designed a trolley which was intended to discourage the use of automobiles. The PCC trolley was designed, like the modern buildings, to give a feeling of motion and speed through streamlining.

Liebs explained that the effect of transportation design on architecture was tremendous. Obsolete trolleys were placed on concrete pads, and made into roadside diners which catered to the motorist. As old trolleys became scarce, diners were built to resemble them in shape.

At this time, neon signs became larger and more closely associated with the buildings. Eventually, buildings became more and more streamlined. This was most noticeably seen in gas stations, which were made of concrete or concrete blocks.

The standardized strip development buildings of today, made mostly of glass, depict the most recent development of the merging of architecture and advertisement. These are the gas stations, MacDonald's, and Colonel Sanders buildings. They are built with the intention of projecting an advertising image.

The viewing range of a motorist is about sixty times greater than that of a pedestrian; therefore, advertising today must be larger in order to be noticeable. This type of architecture is constructed with planned obsolescence in mind.

In a discussion following the lecture, Liebs said that in order to make the city worth living in, there must be a change in the way it is designed. "Years ago, people had common sense. They didn't need technology or scientific knowledge to build."

Urban Design

Today, urban designing is done from a map, or a model that is looked at from above. Liebs suggested that we should design from the pedestrian's point of view. We must remember that "Just as a forest grows up and evolves, so does a city. It is a little eco-system."

A question was raised as to whether it would not be a better idea to indeed design with obsolescence in mind, with the condition that the materials be re-used. A building could be built and used until it was no longer needed, and then torn down and its materials recycled.

Professor Glenn Andres (Art) responded that such a "junk environment would dull our sensibilities," and that "architecture is already becoming increasingly dehumanized."

Mr. Liebs added that there would be a waste of energy in constructing and tearing down such buildings. He said, "The energy and care you put into a building will eventually come out. Like a battery, it will it will radiate back what was put into it."

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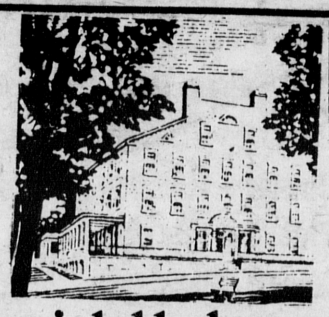
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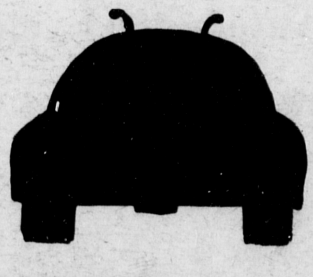
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